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VOLUME L. NUMBER 4.
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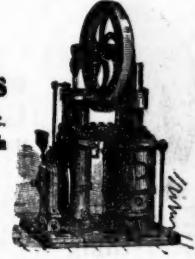
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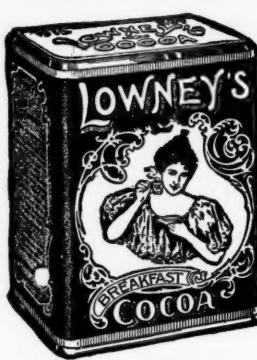
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1912.

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weight upon the west bank of the Canal at that point. The Gatun Lake on Sept. 9 contained nearly six billion cubic feet of water and the surface was forty-two feet above sea level. The engineers' calculations as to the sufficiency of the water supply in the Panama Canal have been amply vindicated by the rise of water in Gatun Lake. The accumulation of 5,740,000,000 cubic feet of water in it in the week of Sept. 2-9 is very gratifying, the lake rising in that time three feet. Every time a ship will be locked through the canal five and a half million cubic feet of water must pass, and when the lake is full it will afford enough water to fill the locks one hundred and fifty times daily, which is at least twice as fast as ships can pass. When the surface of the lake reaches its maximum height of eighty-seven feet above sea level with the water just flowing over the crest of the dam, it will contain nearly two hundred billion cubic feet of water.

President Taft did a most graceful as well as diplomatic act in sending Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, to Japan to represent the United States among the nations of the world attending the imposing funeral ceremonies incident to the burial of the late Emperor of Japan. Evidences of its appreciation have been shown by the receptions given to Secretary and Mrs. Knox by various high officials of the empire. At a banquet given in Yokohama Saturday night, Sept. 21, by the members of the American colony there, Secretary Knox was the guest of honor. Responding to a toast, the Secretary of State reviewed, in a complimentary way, the many accomplishments of the reign just closed, saying that Japan's grief, in which those present shared personally, might be assuaged by a proud contemplation of the inestimable blessings of the Meiji era, during which the empire had been extended and permanently established. This era was unexcelled by any other chapter of human history, he said. The relations of the United States to the marvelous changes in this country in the last sixty years had been intimate. The Japanese horizon was extended largely because we urged her to open the door for the ingress of our civilization and the egress of her own, he said. The empire has been unified and strengthened through a self-sacrificing patriotism, which is without historic precedent because such changes were necessary to enable Japan to meet her responsibilities and protect herself against the dangers in the new relations to which the West had invited her. Secretary Knox said that when the Meiji emperor established equal and humane laws the West looked on with admiration, and recognized a determination to advance faithfully to a higher world of civilization. Recalling with satisfaction the special and important part played by the United States in urging Japan to take her proper place and broaden the stage of her world activities, he said that America was logically prepared to rejoice with Japan in her progress toward the attainment of a maximum development.

Acting Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver has addressed a communication to the governors of the states soliciting their co-operation with the plans of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in introducing and promoting rifle practice in the public schools throughout the country. General Oliver's proposition is that this work be carried on by the Rifle Practice Department of the National Guard of the several states, and he suggests that the officers of this department be invited to volunteer to help organize the clubs and act as instructors at the rifle ranges. It is believed by some that the throwing open of the National Guard armory ranges to the schoolboys will result in securing many recruits for the National Guard. As an incentive to organize rifle teams the War Department offers a trophy to be known as the National School Shooting Trophy, which will represent the high school team championship of the United States, to be competed for by ten boys from a school, in addition to which prizes will be offered for state and city competitions among the schools. The War Department has also announced the giving of a similar trophy for the military schools of the country to compete for, and also a new national trophy to be competed for by civilian rifle clubs. This trophy will represent the civilian rifle club championship of the United States for indoor shooting. All of the competitions are to be held under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America, and Lieut. Albert S. Jones, secretary of that association, whose headquarters are in Washington, will be in direct charge of the work. The first annual competition for each one of these new national trophies will be held during the coming winter and will be carried on simultaneously in all the states throughout the country until, by the process of elimination, the best team is awarded the championship.

Advices received in Washington this week indicate that the Marine Corps team won a signal victory in the rifle match between the international guards, held under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. at Pekin, China, recently. Teams of four men each from the following guards competed in the team match, the course being 300 yards, rapid fire, 400 yards, slow fire, and 500 yards, slow fire: American, British, German, Holland, Russian and Italian. At the completion of the match, the team stood in the order given above, the American Marines have made a total of 285 out of a possible 300. Five men from each of the above named guards were entered in the individual match, which was won by the U.S. Marines.

The first five men in the individual match were all Americans, Pvt. Paul S. Cook, first, Pvt. William N. Bowen, second, Pvt. Oscar J. Johnson, third, Pvt. Chester Hendrickson, fourth; and Pvt. Alton F. Shaffer, fifth. The sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth places were taken by the following men: Sixth, Corporal Voltges, German; seventh, Corporal Crawsley, British; eighth, Private Cousins, British; ninth, Sergeant Friemann, German; tenth, Private Grobden, Holland. Private Cook's score was 73 out of a possible 75, and the other four marines made 71, 71, 70 and 70, respectively.

The Secretary of War has authorized the Field Artillery Board at Fort Riley to experiment with the directing of fire of field artillery from an aeroplane, probably some time in October. The experiment will not only be of great importance to the Field Artillery, but also a new test of efficiency of aeroplanes. Some time ago it was proposed to direct the fire of field artillery from captive balloons or dirigible balloons, but it soon became apparent that either dirigible or captive balloons would be an excellent target for the enemy. The French Army have made experiments with this use of aeroplanes, and it is reported that they have been successful. It is generally agreed that aeroplanes when used in this connection must be operated at an altitude of not less than 2,000 feet. The French army has a system of communicating between the aeroplanes and a battery by the means of weighted cards. It is stated that no system of signals has been devised which could be used in directing the fire of field artillery from an aeroplane as the information communicated must be accurate and of such a detailed nature that it must be written on paper. The Signal Corps will furnish the aviator and the aeroplane for the experiments.

In view of the fact that there will be various types of vessels in the coming review of the Atlantic Fleet at New York, why not have the old Navy represented by putting the historical Hartford, of Civil War fame, in line? With her fine history she would be a valuable addition to the review fleet, and a reminder of the old days of wooden walls. Every type of vessel will be represented in the review except a ship of the old Navy, and the Hartford, even though an old timer, would not be the least attractive. Besides she is a better fitted ship for sea-to-day than some of the converted vessels in line, one of which is so unseaworthy and weak that she can't go outside.

The Citizens Committee, of which Mr. Herman Ridder is president, appointed by Mayor Gaynor to welcome the Atlantic Fleet to New York city, has issued the following appeal for subscriptions to the fund for the entertainment of the fleet: "Next month the naval forces of the United States will be mobilized simultaneously at New York, San Francisco and Manila. At New York will be gathered 127 vessels of all types, including thirty-two warships, having on board about 30,000 officers and enlisted men. This will be the largest assemblage of United States naval vessels in the history of the country, the largest war fleet of any nation assembled within a harbor, and the largest fleet of any nation assembled anywhere except the British fleet at Spithead, which is an open roadstead. The fleet at New York will be reviewed by the President of the United States. The ships will begin to arrive at New York on Sunday, Oct. 6; the assemblage will be complete on Friday, the 11th; and the fleet will depart on Tuesday, the 15th. To assist in preparing and executing suitable plans for the entertainment of the city's guests His Honor has appointed this committee, relying upon the large-hearted support of our citizens, which heretofore has never failed on occasions like this adequately to express the cordial hospitality of the metropolis. Those who subscribe liberally will be included in such invitations and other favors as the committee is able to extend."

A common sense provision that will add to the attractiveness of the battleships during the coming mobilization at New York City will give the name of each ship in letters of light so that visitors on shore, viewing the great aggregation of warships, will be able to pick out their favorite ship against the background of the night. At the time of the last mobilization at New York the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL made the suggestion of illuminated names, and we are glad to note that the idea is to receive practical demonstration. Each vessel will have a large canvas stretched between her masts on each side of which will be painted her name. At night the searchlights of the battleships will be directed against these signs so as to make them easily readable from Riverside Drive. However, there are some who will probably prefer the method adopted by the British warships during their visit to New York for the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Then the name of each ship was thrown out against the dark by means of electric lights spelling out the name. In the case of the American battleships, it would not be necessary to spell out the full name in every instance, as they are generally named after states. For example, "N.D." would be enough for North Dakota, and "Conn." would suffice for Connecticut, "Va." for Virginia, etc. With such abbreviations the work of installing electric globes would not seem to be a very arduous task for the expert electricians on board each battleship.

So rapidly are things driving on toward completion at Panama that one scarcely realizes that it was as long as three years ago that the laying of concrete for the Gatun locks was begun. It was on Aug. 24, 1909, that the first concrete placement was made for the locks, and up to Aug. 24, 1912, the total placement amounted to 1,889,673 cubic yards, leaving to be placed about 165,000 yards. An average of 1,075 yards was laid per day in 1912 and 2,911 in 1911. On Aug. 24, 91.95 per cent. of the total concrete had been laid. On Sept. 1, the grand total of canal excavation was 178,344,405 cubic yards, leaving to be excavated 33,882,595 yards or a little more than one-fifth of the entire amount necessary for the completed canal. The total excavation for August was 2,443,353 yards. Allowing an average excavation of only two million yards a month, it would require only sixteen months more for the finishing of the excavation, but in the four years, 1908-11, the average excavation was about 2,750,000 yards a month. On Sept. 1 the trestle on the Colon breakwater had been extended a distance of 11,267 feet from the mainland, leaving about 235 feet to complete its entire length. The Culebra club house will be demolished in order to lessen the

The New York Times publishes and approves the recommendation of Mr. Hamilton Foley, who writes to the Times as follows: "Let us name the forts and batteries at the entrance of the canal after the soldier statesmen of all the Americas. Let us ask each of the American republics to select the name of one of its soldier patriots to be given to one of these fortifications. With these forts so named, the superb battleships South America is now building in the United States could most reasonably be counted upon never to serve except in the defense of the canal; we would make Latin America an adequate return for the 'graceful courtesy' which selected Washington as the home of their International Union; the people of our country and of the world would at once become familiar with the great heroes of Latin America, and, finally, Latin America and the world would have a permanent and perfect proof that it is our national purpose to be guided by the general policies which, as far as we may accomplish it, will, in the words of Secretary Knox, bind 'together the nations of this hemisphere with a force no power can break.'" Mr. Foley adds: "The War Department at Washington 'most favorably' approves this suggestion, but fears it is now too late, as the names for these forts have been announced. When it is considered that the names officially selected for these forts became public in November, 1911, and that the War Department, notwithstanding, in January, 1912, did not hesitate to change the official list in order to honor the Republic of Panama, I feel confident that the public would pardon and approve a second change made to give honor to all the American republics. Both the War and the Navy Departments have not, heretofore, found it inadvisable to change the names of other forts and of some of our naval vessels. These forts at Panama are still unbuilt, so that the nations of the world have as yet taken no notice of them, much less of their names. The officers of the U.S. Army whose names have been selected for these forts and batteries would be honored by the American people, if we never had a Panama Canal. Now that we have, and it makes necessary fortifications at the center of the American continents, these officers would be the first to approve the idea of naming these forts according to a plan that will honor their country before themselves. Fortunately, there is an opportunity at Panama to honor both. To each of these officers let us dedicate one of the monumental locks or one of the most important of the beautiful beacon lights which will lift and light the ships of the world in their passage through this great waterway." A list of the names selected by the War Department for the forts was published in our issue of Nov. 18, 1911, page 350.

Mr. Lincoln C. Cummings, honorary vice-president of the Navy League of the United States, in an interview appearing in the Baltimore American takes to task the late session of Congress, and its so-called economies at the expense of the Navy. He says, in part: "The country may well consider itself fortunate in securing appropriation by the late Congress even for one battleship during the era of picayune policies and falsely so-called national economies and retrenchment. It is evident that there are two schools of thought in the United States upon the subject of peace, the one of a somewhat Utopian order, the other the more practical advocacy of maintenance of our present position in the armaments of the world, in order to maintain peace. As a navy cannot be built in a day, it is self-evident that its construction and readiness represent national provident forethought and economy. The Carl Schurz doctrine of 'isolation and safety' has long since been abandoned as unreal and unsafe for the United States to anchor to-day. It is recognized by practical minds that the United States is in the very geographical center of world movements. We are no longer isolated and sufficient with ourselves, but a leader among nations, and to be practical and effective require the tools to work with—and the spirit to work them! More than half the population of the world is located on lands bordering the Pacific Ocean—among whom to-day is the most remarkable awakening and evolution in the world's history. We are about to unite this vast population still more closely to us and Europe by the great artery through the Isthmus of Panama. The United States is now enrolled among the great world powers. We have an enormous extent of coast line to protect, we have Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and we have the obligation of guarding and protecting Cuba and the maintenance of her neutrality. We have a Monroe Doctrine which has become a vital force in our dealings with nations. Has the time come when we can safely and prudently 'economize' upon our Navy? If the United States requires any Navy, it logically follows that to be of any value the Navy must needs equal any possible opponent, and thus its theoretical opponents' tonnage in sight would seem to be a reasonable and prudent guide of ours, and failure of maintenance of such ratio and false economies just so far endanger theoretical peace and safety. Secretary of the Navy Meyer's words deserve to be remembered now: 'As long as our fleet is efficient and sufficient we can be sure that we will not have war.'"

In enumerating economies possible in Army administration Col. Lea Febiger, 6th U.S. Inf., in the Infantry Journal calls attention to "our system of elaborate quarters for officers built at the expense of the Government. Even so late as thirty years ago posts were built practically by the labor of troops; there were no contracts in those days; the men hewed, sawed and hammered. The cost of a post at that date seldom equaled that of a field officer's set of quarters of the present day. And we were just as happy; I don't know but even happier." To rectify this Colonel Febiger would stop at once the building of quarters, except at certain isolated stations where houses cannot be hired, and have commutation of quarters given to all officers. Except in the Philippines and Alaska, there is hardly an Army post so situated that enterprising citizens of the vicinity would not quickly meet the demand for suitable houses just outside the reservation. The commutation is ample, and the Army officer is a well known good tenant. In posts where government quarters already exist such quarters could be rented to the occupant, and those could be occupied before outside quarters were rented. At the present maximum strength the giving of commutations would come to about \$2,300,000 annually, but at the rate of building in 1910 the Government eventually will have \$43,150,000 invested in officers'

quarters. Colonel Febiger would apply the pruning knife also to the mileage system, feeling sure that a considerable saving could be made by substituting actual expenses, even on a most liberal scale, and that it would discourage much unnecessary traveling. Taking a trip of 720 miles, for example, he shows that the mileage for this at seven cents a mile is \$50.40, but the cost of the ticket would be only \$21.60, meals \$3 and sleeper \$5, with porter's fee. The saving would thus be \$20.80, or forty per cent. The appropriation in 1909 for mileage was \$600,000, forty per cent. of which would mean a saving of \$240,000, which would pay for five of the additional Infantry regiments so much needed.

Persons inclined to consider measles as a sickness which may be regarded as of no particular consequence, either in its immediate results or in its remote sequelae, should read the paper in the September Military Surgeon by Capt. E. D. Kilbourne, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on the six hundred cases of that disease at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Measles there has caused a loss of 14,446 days since December, 1910, and the epidemic was still in progress at the time he wrote the report. He says that it is as yet unknown whether there are true "carriers" of measles. Cases were let out of quarantine after the disappearance of catarrhal symptoms, and in no case could transmission of the disease be traced to such convalescents, and the conviction has become strong with Captain Kilbourne that the spread of the disease is by direct contact early in the catarrhal stage before its recognition is possible. The epidemic began in December, 1910. The Army surgeon explains the persistence of the epidemic in contrast with its early dying out in civilian communities. In an ordinary community the disease attacks a varying number of exposed non-immunes and more or less rapidly exhausts itself, but at a recruit depot, where non-immunes are arriving daily and the immunes are leaving at short intervals, there is a constant supply of susceptible material, and the epidemic is most difficult of eradication. This and the necessarily close relations of barracks life, together with the inability to recognize the disease in the earliest period of infectivity, account for the continuation of the epidemic at this post. The mortality for the whole period has been thirty deaths in 600 cases, or five per cent. The deaths, with only six exceptions, occurred in the months of February and March, which fact lends color to the belief that weather conditions have a close causative relation to the disease. The conclusion of Captain Kilbourne is that "with all the facts of this and other epidemics before him, one must consider measles as always a dangerous disease and one that may at times be most virulent."

In discussing the organization of the land forces of the United States as proposed by the committee of General Staff officers, Major George H. Shelton, U.S.A., editor of the Infantry Journal, says that "modern battle conditions, shaped primarily by the character and volume of infantry fire, have changed the whole form of cavalry employment in war. Cavalry, indeed, is hardly longer to be regarded as one of the three fighting arms in the sense of combined fighting. There are but two arms—infantry and field artillery—now usable in this way. The division still needs its proper proportion of sabers, and it may even be that this proportion has not much changed, but it is the division itself, not the infantry of the division, that needs them. Herein is disclosed the difference in the mounted arm, because the artillery, now more needed than ever by the infantry, is still its battle companion, while the cavalry has become its battle associate. * * * The duties of cavalry properly lie in screening and reconnoitering, in raiding and in operating on the enemy's lines of communication, in pursuing the defeated enemy and in protecting its own army in retreat. In the final issue of the battle only may cavalry in the future expect properly to be used as a fighting arm in connection with the others, and there only in proportion to its ability to fight on foot with the rifle." Major Shelton does not wish to be understood as indicating that the importance of cavalry has decreased, but rather that its importance will decrease unless the changed functions of the arm are fully recognized and its organization and training fixed with these changed functions solely in view. "It is doubtful," he adds, "if the importance of the cavalry as a fighting arm has ever been as great as some military nations have more or less artificially endeavored to establish, but there can be no doubt at all that, regardless of the past, its importance in this respect has almost vanished; and the cavalry, if it recognize this fully, however sad over what may be sentimentally lost, may well be pleased at what is practically gained; for its importance in the exercise of its proper functions is now very real."

We noted last week the election of Col. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A., as assistant secretary and treasurer of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba. The full list of officers of the society for the year Sept. 15, 1912, to Sept. 15, 1913, is as follows: President, Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, U.S.A.; vice-presidents, Major Gen. Charles Dick, Ohio N.G., Major Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A.; secretary and treasurer, Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A.; assistant secretary and treasurer, Col. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A.; historian, Major G. Creighton Webb, U.S.V.; registrar general, Brig. Gen. Philip Read, U.S.A.; division registrars, Col. L. W. V. Kenyon, U.S.A., Col. James T. Kerr, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. William D. Beach, U.S.A. The above named officers are also members ex-officio of the council, and the additional members are: Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Major Gen. J. Ford Kent, Major Gen. John F. Weston, Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Brig. Gen. E. D. Dinnick, Col. George H. Harries, Lieut. Col. George V. Lauman, Major Frank Keck, Brig. Gen. E. J. McClelland, Major C. S. Farnsworth and Col. E. H. Plummer.

The naval authorities of Greece have awarded to Germany the construction of a warship and ordered the armor in the United States. After she is in commission if the ship's cook will serve in the officers' mess dishes of Irish potatoes and Spanish mackerel the vessel can certainly lay claim to being cosmopolitan. This will be as luxurious a feast as that offered to the late Admiral Erben when, as commander of our European Squadron,

he was invited to lunch with the Emperor of Germany, the Prince of Wales (Edward VII.), and the Duke of Connaught on the Prince's yacht. The lunch consisted principally of corned beef and cabbage, "but it was mighty good corned beef and cabbage," the Admiral added in telling the story.

Those who seek to belittle the importance of military preparations in time of peace can do no better than read in the September Proceedings of the Naval Institute the full text of the address delivered at the opening of the U.S. War College on June 1, 1912, by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop. There they will find strong confirmation of the opinion of more than one student of our national history that it was the want of an adequate military establishment—Army and Navy—that gave the government of the Confederacy time to prepare its forces for the long struggle before the collapse of Appomattox. "Conditions in 1861 were chaotic," said Mr. Winthrop. "No one had any preconceived idea of what should be done. The Secretary of State ordered naval officers to the command of ships and directed their movement in certain cases without the knowledge of the Navy Department. The President himself, at the instance of Cabinet advisers, would sign or revoke orders to naval officers without informing Secretary Welles. Much of the confusion was due to faulty administration, but in the main it was caused by the failure to prepare any systematic or well digested outline of operations prior to the outbreak of hostilities. If at the fall of Fort Sumter the United States had possessed a strong Navy and an intelligently considered plan of action the Civil War would have ended in a few months. It was the lack of preparation, both in the munitions of war and in any preconceived line of attack, that allowed the war to last for four years." Such an institution as the Naval War College, not to speak of the Army War College and the many other educational branches that are now co-ordinating their energies in the interest of a rational policy of national defense, might have given a totally different trend to the events in our history of the last fifty years.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination, on Oct. 26, for foreman of horse breeding, for men only. There are about six vacancies at a salary of \$900 a year, for service outside of Washington, D.C., in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, and other vacancies may occur. It will not be necessary for applicants to appear for examination, but they will file evidence showing in detail their previous training and experience. Persons appointed will have charge of stallions used in breeding experiments of military horses. Competitors will be examined as to physical ability, training, experience and fitness. Additional credit will be given applicants who have been honorably discharged from the Cavalry or Field Artillery of the U.S. Army or of a foreign army. Statements as to training, experience and fitness are accepted subject to verification. Applicants must be over twenty-one and under forty-five. This examination is open to all male citizens of the United States who meet the requirements. Persons who desire examination should at once apply for Form 1,800 to the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.; the secretary of the board of examiners, post-office, Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; custom house, New York, N.Y.; New Orleans, La.; Honolulu, Hawaii; old custom house, St. Louis, Mo.; or to the chairman of the Porto Rican Civil Service Commission, San Juan, P.R. No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed in complete form with the Commission at Washington prior to Oct. 26.

Lieut. Col. Francis J. Kieran, Adjutant General's Department, believes that protection for the uniform could be effected better through the action of Congress than by waiting on the state legislatures. The Foss bill introduced in the first session of the Sixtieth Congress sought to protect the uniform in two ways: First, by restricting the wearing of the uniform to men in the armed forces; second, by making a misdeameanor discrimination against the uniform in places of amusement. Colonel Kieran in the Infantry Journal makes citations from court decisions to show that Congress has the power to prohibit discrimination against the uniform and its wearers, not only in the territories, but in the states as well; hence, he argues that there would be saving of time to have Congress take hold of this matter of uniform discrimination and cover it with a law along the lines of the Foss bill. Such legislative regulation should in his opinion be accompanied by some provision whereby the uniform will be made exclusive and truly distinctive. "The reasoning which sustains the right of Congress to protect the elections on which its existence depends' sustains also," he argues, "its right to protect the soldiery upon whom, too, it is possible that the continued existence of the Government depends; and not only from acts of violence, but from such contemptuous treatment as impairs the self-respect of the men and interferes with the procuring of enlistments."

No European army maneuvers, perhaps, since the invention of the aeroplane have given birth to so many wild cable predictions as the recent British war game. The most sensational report which the correspondents could send across the water relative to the movements of the troops was that on account of the activity of the aeroplanes every movement of the forces could be seen, and hence the maneuvers had to be called off as the two armies were in a position of stalemate. Not satisfied with having the aeroplanes stop the maneuvers, the correspondents followed with the announcement that the British War Office was preparing to organize two fleets of aeroplanes, one consisting of powerful squadrons of fast flying machines equipped with quick-firing guns, the other of scout aeroplanes to be used wholly for scouting purposes. The guns of the new fighting fleet will be placed in front of the aeroplanes, with the propellers at the rear, instead of the present system of having the tractor screw in front. This battle fleet of sky ships will take the air, we are told, to attack the enemy's air craft and clear the way for the aerial scouts. All this equipment of aeroplanes with guns is to be made although aviators are being killed at the rate of a dozen a month simply trying to fly with the plain air machine, with no loading down of artillery,

OIL FOR NAVY USE.

An article on the use of fuels in the U.S. Navy, contributed to the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry by Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., has been reprinted in a leaflet. Its author, who modestly inscribes himself, "H. I. Cone, U.S.N.," shows the importance of thermal efficiency in fuel for naval vessels whose bunker capacity and boiler power are limited. Each cubic foot of gas stays in a torpedoboat boiler only .077 seconds, in the boiler of a modern locomotive .17 seconds, and in that of a stationary engine .58 seconds. Hence the necessity for using for the Navy coal that is low in volatile content and as free as possible from ash and clinkers. It should also coke readily to avoid loss through the grates. Alaska coal promises well, but before it can be developed most of the coal burning ships will be written off the Navy books. After describing the advantages of oil as fuel the article says: "These advantages have long been recognized by the Navy and there have been experiments with liquid fuel dating back as far as 1867. All these experiments have confirmed our belief in the considerable military advantages which will accrue from its use, but until recently it has been impracticable to use it extensively on account of the uncertainty as to the adequacy of its supply and the sufficiency of its distribution among the seaports of the world. We are now assured, however, as regards the supply, that there is sufficient oil on the public lands of the state of California alone to supply all probable naval demands for one hundred years should oil be burned to the exclusion of coal, and of course there is considerable oil in other portions of U.S. territory. The question as to the distribution of oil among the ports from which fuel might be required by our vessels in time of war is one that is well within our power to solve, as from its nature the oil can be transported and stored more easily than can coal. Indeed for the transport of oil in time of war we are already better provided than for coal, there being a large number of tank steamers flying the American flag.

"Oil is therefore certain rapidly to replace coal as a fuel for naval purposes.
"Since 1907 all torpedo-boat destroyers contracted for, of which there are twenty-nine, burn oil exclusively, and the battleships Delaware, North Dakota, Florida, Utah, Wyoming, Arkansas, Texas and New York, contracted for during this period, are fitted to burn oil as auxiliary to coal, each of these vessels carrying about 400 tons of the liquid fuel, to be burned at full power after the coal fires become dirty, or when it becomes difficult to trim coal from the bunkers into the firerooms. In the case of these battleships the advantages of the oil have so appealed to the personnel that oil alone is burned to a great extent in port, and to some extent while cruising, although the installation of the oil burning equipment did not contemplate these uses.

"The Nevada and Oklahoma, the two battleships which have recently been contracted for, will burn oil exclusively. This is perhaps the most radical development in naval engineering since the advent of the turbine. It has permitted in the case of these vessels a reduction in boiler weights, which has made possible the use of heavier armor than has hitherto been employed. The reduction in length of boiler compartments has permitted the grouping of all boilers under one smoke pipe, which course clears the upper deck considerably and permits more extensive arcs of fire for the turrets.

"Aside from the use of oil as fuel under steam boilers, it now seems probable that within comparatively few years oil used in internal combustion engines will furnish the principal fuel for all naval vessels. This is in consequence of the recent remarkable development of heavy oil engines of the Diesel type in Europe. Hitherto oil engines have not merited much consideration for large naval vessels on account of the limited power that could be developed in a single cylinder. An installation of any considerable power required a multiplicity of cylinders. Now, however, we are credibly informed that 1,000 horsepower has been developed in a cylinder about 37" in diameter with a 40" stroke, at 150 R.P.M. in a two-cycle marine type readily reversible engine. This engine has a speed control that is satisfactory, and an economy of fuel consumption probably vice that of a steam engine.

"In the U.S. Navy heavy oil engines built or so far projected are limited to a number of submarine vessels and to mother ships for submarines.

"Gasoline is used as fuel for all of our earlier submarines and for a large number of small power boats carried by warships. Its use is likely to be discontinued entirely as soon as suitable heavy oil motors for the small power boats are developed. As stated above, heavy oil engines are already supplanting gasoline engines in submarines."

FAVORS DISCHARGING MEN.

Believing that with all our boasted advance in the handling of enlisted men in the Navy we are still "making a fetish of the sanctity of the enlistment contract," Capt. Marbury Johnston, U.S.N., would like to see the old régime of the Coast Survey and Fish Commission introduced into the Navy as far as the immediate discharge of delinquents is concerned. Twenty-five years ago in the Coast Survey the commanding officers of vessels could discharge a man whenever they saw fit; if a man misbehaved he was paid off, given his bag and hammock and put on the beach at once. This resulted, he asserts, in better discipline and more contented and happy crews than he has ever seen on a man-of-war. Instead of this liberty of discharge making a tyrant out of the captain, he scarcely ever had to exercise the power, because the men knew exactly what would happen to them for any serious lapse. In 1889 Captain (then Lieutenant) Johnston was on the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*. There was no brig on the ship, and so many men were drunk and disorderly than the captain

of the ship was at his wits' end. Finally Lieutenant Johnston suggested the Coast Survey method of instant discharge. The captain demurred at first, saying he could not keep a crew, but finally consented. The men were informed of the captain's decision to make instant discharge follow infraction of the rules. The first man to be found derelict was the chief quartermaster, who was absent over time. He had charge of all the sounding machines and was the expert splicer of sounding wire. The crew naturally came to regard him as indispensable and chuckled as they looked forward to the captain's dilemma. When the man's six hours were up his discharge was made out, and when he returned twenty-four hours over time he was the most astonished man on the Pacific coast when he was given fifteen minutes to pack up and get over the side. That ended all misconduct on the Albatross. During the rest of Captain Johnston's stay on the ship as executive officer not another man had to be discharged. On a Coast Survey ship with a crew of twenty-five or thirty men the discharge of one man made as big a hole in the crew as the discharge of thirty or forty men would on a modern battleship.

The doing away with irons Captain Johnston deems an advance, but the establishment of the deck courts he says was "a distinct step backward." They tempt too many captains to shirk their duty and turn it over to the deck court officer, and besides their sole function in actual practice is to fine an offender and take away his pay. This is the most fertile cause of dissatisfaction in the Navy, Captain Johnston says. He does not question the right of the Government to break its contract, he merely doubts the expediency of it. The old argument that if you discharge a man for misbehaving those that want to get out will misconduct themselves for the purpose of getting their discharge does not impress him. Let them have their discharge then, says Captain Johnston. Such men are better out of the Navy than in it, for they work upon the weaker natures on the ship for their moral undoing. Captain Johnston would discharge every man for his first serious offense. If a good man made a plausible excuse he might be given another trial, but in no circumstances would he give him a deck court or summary court-martial and fine. A fine only makes him feel that he has expiated his fault and that he has earned the privilege of repeating it.

Just as soon as the men of the Navy find that all liberty breaking and serious infractions of discipline will be punished by immediate discharge just so soon will these derelictions stop. Since the Navy Department has authorized the discharge as undesirable of one per cent of the crew each quarter, he has made it a practice to ask men at the mast whose records were bad if they wished to be discharged. Captain Johnston explains in the September Proceedings of the Naval Institute, and in seven months he has had only one affirmative answer. Among the results immediately to be expected from the plan proposed he says desertion would cease to exist, and the military prisons at Portsmouth, Boston and other places would have to be closed for want of occupants, the officers and men stationed there now thus becoming available for other duty. The deck court officer and the members of the permanent summary court would find more time to devote to their regular duties, and the military part of the office of the J.A.G. would have so little work that three-fourths of the officers on duty there could be utilized elsewhere. There is only one fly in this beautiful pot of ointment, Captain Johnston frankly admits, and that is that the Department would be deluged by requests of Congressmen to reinstate their constituents. "We seek to make it hard for a man to quit the Navy. If we made it easy to get rid of those who misbehaved the Department would be in a position to turn around and raise the physical and educational qualifications of the new men enlisted."

LIFE OF GREAT GUNS COMPARED.

The Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute, No. 143, Sept. 30, 1912, is an exceedingly valuable publication, and the Service is to be congratulated that the highly gifted late Prof. P. R. Alger has such an able successor in the present secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., now the editor. The notes in this number contain most valuable data and there is a tabulated comparison of big guns in battleships of the navies of the world, which follows below. This was taken from the Austrian semi-official naval journal, "Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens," but it originally appeared in the official report of the Italian Minister of Marine to the Italian Parliament. The data includes some facts but little known, the most remarkable being the data about the life of the big guns—that is, the number of times the gun may be fired with service charges.

The English, Italian and Japanese navies have the wire wound guns, and the probable life of Italian guns is for 12-inch 80 rounds; England, 12-inch, 60 rounds; Japanese, 12-inch, 80 rounds, and 13.5-inch 60 rounds; the Austrian 12-inch guns, 200 rounds; German, 14 and 15-inch guns 200, and 12-inch 220 rounds, while the United States 14-inch guns have probable life of 1500 fires. A footnote states that the German guns in this table show such a superiority to foreign ordnance that one may seriously question the accuracy of the table, but the fact that the Italian Minister of Marine apparently endorsed the table gives it official authority. At all events it is most important, and if correct, it involves the most serious consideration. Krupp claims such high initial velocity, 3,000 f.s., and muzzle energy of 27,650 metric tons for the new 14-inch Krupp guns, whereas the United States 14-inch guns have but 2,600 foot seconds initial velocity, with but 20,320 metric tons muzzle energy.

The probable number of fires that a gun would endure must be a most important factor in war. During the Italian-Turkish war the Italians were obliged to replace all the guns in the ships of the Italian navy after three months' service. English guns are rated as having a

probable life of only sixty fires, and the marked superiority of all built up guns over the wire guns in this respect might be a decisive feature in a naval battle. England's numerical superiority in ships in a war with Germany, whose guns can endure three times and more number of fires than those in British ships, might prove as disastrous for the British navy in a war with Germany as was American superiority in ordnance to the British in the War of 1812.

An article appeared some time since in the German Artilleristische Monatshefte showing that the Krupp guns were so superior that the Germans did not need larger calibers as much as other nations, though they have now introduced both the 14 and 15-inch Krupp guns—more out of the necessity to yield to pressure of German public opinion than because it was believed that the claims of Krupp guns were not sound.

EXPERIENCES OF "ALBEMARLE" CUSHING.

An incident narrated in the war experiences of William B. Cushing, U.S.N., "Albemarle" Cushing, told by himself, will be appreciated by the officers of the Navy. In the successful siege of Forts Hatteras and Clark in 1861 a stiff bombardment was kept up by the U.S.S. Minnesota, flagship; the Wabash, Cumberland, Susquehanna, Pawnee, Monticello and Harriet Lane, all men-of-war. "When it was ascertained that an 11-inch shell had entered the ventilator of the enemy's magazine and thus forced a surrender, every officer in the fleet who commanded a gun of that caliber claimed the honor of the shot and the dispute was both long and loud until it became known that the fuse cap had not been removed from the projectile, after which discovery no claimant could be found, for no one would admit such a careless act as that of depriving the fuse of its effect." Cushing evidently thoroughly enjoyed the humor of this incident. That he had a keen sense of humor is indicated by a remark in the description of his experiences after the blowing up of the Albemarle: "Here I encountered a negro, and after serving out to him twenty dollars in greenbacks and some texts of Scripture (two powerful arguments with an old darkey) I had confidence in his fidelity."

Cushing describes the charge of his sailors upon a body of Cavalry and the defeat of the horsemen. This surprising achievement, which Cushing believed was unparalleled in war, happened at the time that Longstreet besieged Suffolk and it was necessary to hold the narrow stream called Nansemond River. Cushing was put in charge of that task. One day he made a raid by landing ninety sailors and a howitzer, with which they marched inland and captured the town of Chuckatuck, four hours after it had been the headquarters of Longstreet's left wing. After driving in the Confederate Cavalry pickets, Cushing ambushed half of his men at a cross roads to protect his rear and then advanced toward the town. Having captured a cart drawn by two mules, he converted it into a limber, placing the ammunition inside and making fast the trail rope of the howitzer to the rear. The sailors could then advance at the double quick. As they entered the streets of the town a Confederate Cavalry company came charging around a corner two hundred yards away with drawn sabers and horses at a gallop. Cushing instantly unlimbered and blazed away, but the shrapnel just went over them and burst in their rear. At the sound of the gun the mules dashed off at a run, right against the advancing Cavalry, with the old cart swinging first to one side and then the other of the road. Mules and Cavalry came in contact in the narrow street and great confusion ensued. "Load with canister!" Cushing shouted. "All gone in the mule cart, sir!" was the answer. Cushing had not an ounce of ammunition, but as he was a youth of but twenty, initiative was not lacking. Something had to be done so Cushing ordered a charge, and the novel sight ensued of sailors charging and defeating Cavalry. A number of the horsemen were killed, the precious ammunition cart with the mules was recaptured, and several of the enemy's horses, all equipped with pistols at the saddle bows, were taken. After mounting the officers one horse was left over, and Cushing, desiring to save it, put an old tar on his back. A skirmish occurred on the return trip to the shore and the horse, taking fright, bolted back toward the town with the luckless tar on his back. After tugging away vainly at the reins the sailor put his pistol to the animal's head and fired, the horse running several hundred yards before dropping dead and permitting the tar to escape capture. Stripping the rigging off the horse the sailor rejoined the raiding party with the saddle on his back and swearing against a craft that would not answer its helm.

Cushing did not allow personal comfort to interfere with his duty, as is shown by his mentioning in an offhand way that during the expedition past Forts Caswell and Holmes in an effort to board and capture the Confederate ironclad Raleigh he did not have any sleep for sixty-eight hours.

that he had constitution of iron was proved by the way he came through the harrowing experiences following his blowing up of the ironclad ram Albemarle. After the explosion Cushing jumped from his sinking small boat, which had been shot to pieces by the Confederates, and swam about in the darkness in the cold water (it was then toward the end of October) until he made land. He was too exhausted to move out of the muddy bank until daylight. "My first object," he says, "was to get into a dry fringe of rushes that edge the swamp, but to do this required me to pass over thirty or forty feet of open ground right under the eye of a sentinel who walked a parapet nearby. Watching until he turned for a moment, I made a dash to cross the space, but was only halfway over when he turned and forced me to drop right down between two paths and almost entirely unshielded. Perhaps I was unobserved because of the mud that covered me and made me blend with the earth. At all events the soldier continued his tramp while I, flat on my back, waited another chance for

Tabulated Comparison of Big Guns in Battleships of the Navies of the World.

Data of guns.	Italy.		England.		Austria		France.		United States.	Germany.			Japan.	
	Model. 1906.	Mark XII.			Skoda.		f.	g.		Krupp.		Arm.	Vickers.	strong.
Caliber in inches.....	12	12	13.5		12	12	12	13.4	14	12	14	15	12	13.5
Length in calibers.....	46	50	45		45	50	50	45	45	45	50	50	50	45
Weight in tons.....	64	69	80		54	61	61	67	65	53	83	102	67	73
Weight of projectile in pounds.....	920	850	1,240		990	990	960	1,320	1,400	850	1,360	1,650	850	1,240
Initial velocity, f.s.....	2,800	2,950	2,800		2,600	2,750	2,800	2,600	2,600	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,900	2,700
Energy at muzzle in metric tons.....	15,300	16,540	22,150		14,680	16,570	17,100	20,250	20,320	17,510	27,650	33,910	16,000	19,568
Energy per kilogram in kilogram meters.....	240	240	277		270	280	280	301	310	330	330	330	248	268
System of construction.....	wire	wire	wire		Built up		Built up	Built up	Built up	Built up	Built up	Built up	wire	wire
Probable life.....	80	60	60		200	200	200	200	150	220	200	200	80	60

action. Soon a party of four men came down the path to my right, two of them being officers, and passed me so close as almost to tread upon my arm. This proved to me the necessity of my regaining the swamp, which I did by sinking my heels and elbows into the earth and forcing my body inch by inch toward it. For five hours then with bare feet, head and hands I made my way until I came at last to a clear space where I might rest upon solid ground. The cypress swamp was a network of thorns and briars that cut into the flesh at every step like knives, and frequently when the soft mire would not bear my weight I was forced to throw my body upon it at length and haul along by my arms. Hands and feet were raw when I reached a clearing."

Cushing soon after noon luckily came upon a party of Confederate soldiers who had a rowboat tied to the shore. Cushing lay in the bushes until they went a few yards away to eat. Then he dropped quietly into the water behind the boat and loosed the painter, swimming noiselessly with it, hidden by the sides of the boat, till it drifted around a bend. Then he climbed into it and with the paddle he found inside made the little boat go as fast as his exhausted frame would permit. Reaching the mouth of the Roanoke after midnight he luckily found the open sound practically calm and was able to make his way to the Union fleet after paddling for twelve hours. After calling "Ship ahoy!" he fell powerless in the boat, and a few moments later was picked up by the Federal picket vessel Valley City. A good sleep and dry clothes so quickly restored the young man that the next day he was able to help exchange shots with the Confederate batteries.

This narration appears in the September Proceedings of the Naval Institute. It was deposited in the Navy Department library by Paymr. Charles Conard, U.S.N.

THE ROLE OF CAVALRY.

The Secretary of War directs that the following be published:

The Adjutant General.

With a view to standardizing the instruction imparted at the Military Academy and at the various Service schools on the subject of the employment of Cavalry, the following is announced as the policy of the War Department in respect to the use of that arm:

1. Mounted action is the main rôle of the Cavalry arm, and its organization, armament and instruction should be with a view to rendering it effective therein.

Dismounted action is, however, a very important rôle of the Cavalry, and neither an organization nor the method of instruction which fails to provide for the effective use of Cavalry dismounted will enable it to perform fully its function in war.

2. The organization should be such as to permit of the greatest mobility, which is the essential quality of the Cavalry, while providing units of great smashing power in the charge and a sufficient number of rifles to make effective its use when required as a dismounted force.

3. Cavalry must maneuver freely and widely without fearing too much for its rear; and, being often at a distance from the main body of an army, its commander must be clothed with authority to conform to actual conditions.

4. While the chief task of the cavalry is to assist the other arms in accomplishing the common object, its rôle is often of primary importance. The action of Cavalry must be bold and daring; it must whenever practicable assume the initiative, seeking out the enemy and placing him upon the defensive.

5. The principal weapon of cavalry in mounted action is the horse and the force of impact should be utilized to the utmost. The terrain and nature of the operations will determine which of the other weapons must be used.

6. When circumstances permit, cavalry opposed to cavalry should fight mounted, thus retaining the mobility and power of maneuver necessary to its security and success.

7. The historical value of cavalry, including the experience and evolution of our own and that of other countries, must be carefully studied, and due consideration should be given to the greater magnitude of our future cavalry operations as compared with our experiences since the Civil War.

The use to which cavalry should be put in campaign is summarized as follows:

(a) To seek and destroy the enemy's cavalry.

(b) Screening, contact and reconnaissance.

(c) Seizing and holding important advanced or isolated positions, thus delaying the advance of the enemy until the arrival of the other arms.

(d) To operate on the flank and in the rear of the enemy.

(e) Raids and other enterprises requiring great mobility.

(f) The mounted charge at the opportune moment against infantry or field artillery.

(g) Energetic pursuit of a retreating enemy, or covering retreat of its own forces.

(h) When none of the above rôles has been assigned to it, cavalry may go to the assistance (dismounted) of hard pressed infantry to fill gaps in the firing line.

(Signed) LEONARD WOOD,
Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

PIPING ROCK RACING ASSOCIATION.

Col. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., is a member of the board of directors of the Piping Rock Racing Association, formed by 200 gentleman who believe that the love of racing for its own sake still exists, and that it is to this sentiment that racing in the neighborhood of New York must look for its support. The members of the board besides Colonel Allen are August Belmont, Henry W. Bull, Joseph E. Davis, W. R. Grace, Frank R. Hitchcock, Thomas Hitchcock, Clarence H. Mackay, Bradley Martin, Jr., Edwin D. Morgan, H. C. Phipps, Phillips B. Thompson, Harry Payne Whitney. The officers are: President, Joseph E. Davis; vice-presidents, Edwin D. Morgan and H. C. Phipps; treasurer, Henry W. Bull; secretary, Phillips B. Thompson.

The association will hold its first meeting upon the new track of the Piping Rock Club, near Locust Valley, Long Island, on the following dates: Saturday, Oct. 12; Wednesday, Oct. 16; Saturday, Oct. 19. There will be seven races on each day, beginning at two o'clock. Twenty thousand dollars in purses and plate will be offered. Among the events will be the Billings Plate, offered by Mr. C. K. G. Billings; Army Steeplechase and the Officers' Army Service Cup, offered by the Saratoga Racing Association. Other events will be the following: For Piping Rock subscription ponies, flat race at one mile for a purse of \$5,500, with a consolation cup: Harbor Hill Cup, steeplechase for three-year-olds; Brook Champion Steeplechase Trophy; Wheatley Cup, steeplechase for bona fide hunters; Oneck Plate,

flat race; Oak Ridge Cup, handicap steeplechase; Heyday Plate, private sweepstakes for two-year-olds; Piping Rock Cup, steeplechase for bona fide hunters; Braes Cup, flat race for hacks, hunters and Army horses; Northwood Cup, steeplechase for three-year-olds; Dosoris Plate, for qualified hunters; Booger Red Gallop Championship Plate.

The charge for badges for the members' enclosure and paddock will be five dollars for gentlemen and two dollars for ladies for each day. If ordered in advance non-transferable badges good for the three days of the meeting may be obtained at twelve dollars for gentlemen and five dollars for ladies. Boxes holding six for the entire meeting \$50. Information can be obtained from Frank J. Ryan, racing secretary, 6 and 8 East Forty-sixth street, New York city; telephone, 4718 Bryant. Piping Rock is about twenty-seven miles from New York by road.

CRITICISM ON CONNECTICUT MANEUVERS.

Capt. Bergen Gaddis, commissary of the 4th Infantry, N.G.N.J., has issued an official report on the commissary department of the regiment during the Connecticut maneuver campaign. In this he speaks very plainly concerning a number of important matters in which Army quartermasters and commissaries and others are concerned. Captain Gaddis states that he prepared a condensed ration issue and conversion table to take the place of the algebraic puzzle issued to the regiment, a copy of which he encloses in his report. He had printed a form of issue slip that proved a great convenience and met with the approval of such U.S. Army officers as had occasion to see it. Captain Gaddis states that as far as travel rations were concerned the state of New Jersey sent forth the regiment properly supplied. Among other things the Captain says:

"The Federal Government decided that the rations were to be issued in two three-day periods, a day's haversack and a day's travel rations. When the brigade was, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 10, in the throes of detraining, unloading baggage and shifting railroad trains to dodge the regular passenger and freight trains on the single track road at Long Hill Station, the daily commissary railroad supply train arrived about 5:30 p.m. and threw out on the station platform and ground what was supposed to be a three-day supply of groceries and a one-day supply of fresh beef and bread for the New Jersey Brigade. This property was delivered on the station platform with no protection from the elements when an empty railroad freight house was within 100 yards of this place. It was raining at the time this delivery was made, and it is sufficient to say that the entire bread supply of the brigade was totally ruined, and the sugar, salt and other sack stuffs damaged.

"This delivery was made to and accepted by the brigade commissary, the undersigned having no authority or option in the matter.

"Regarding the maneuvers as being for instructional purposes, the writer asked Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, the senior umpire on duty with the regiment, if this was a proper delivery. The umpire started to tell him that exigencies of the occasion often caused informalities in commissary delivery.

"When, afterward, plainly asked if he had been in the writer's place if he would have accepted the delivery, the umpire failed to answer the question. The writer does not think that the blame for this delivery should be laid entirely on the elements and on the fact that the regiments were unable to immediately furnish wagon transportation.

"The writer considers that if this situation had been studied in the light of the various supply problems given at officers' school it would have been seen that it would be almost impossible to make a satisfactory delivery under these circumstances.

"If the regiments had arrived on time, unloaded their wagons in record time, hauled the baggage without delay over the steep and narrow roads, sent the tired horses back to the station without proper food or rest, reloaded the wagons, returned to camp and distributed the food by working that night, the delivery to the different companies could not have been completed before 2 a.m. If the subject had received the care that from the regiment's standpoint its importance demanded, there would have been arrangements made to store the food in a storehouse, or else put it under a couple of wall tents at Long Hill Station, under guard, until the regiment could send for it. This was done with the ammunition, and surely the food supply was of equal importance. The writer feels deeply on this subject, and does not consider the dumping of that pile of food on the platform and ground in the rain, when it was impossible for the regiments to haul it to camp that night, was the right way to treat the troops.

"The next day, Sunday, Aug. 11, the brigade commissary hired wagons and transported these supplies to the various regiments. They were delivered informally, no receipts being asked or invoices given.

"Owing to some trouble, the nature of which the writer has not been able to discover (occurring in the field bakery at Danbury), the division commissary only delivered on Sunday 210 pounds of bread to the regiment, instead of 600 pounds as ordered. Monday's delivery was uneventful, but brought a full supply of bread, which was highly appreciated after the shortage.

"Owing to the failure of the division commissary to have the necessary amount of hard-tack, the regiment was compelled to accept fresh bread for the return travel rations, which bread was in four-pound loaves, a very inconvenient package for this purpose.

"The division commissary also reported that he was out of canned corned beef, the principal component of the travel ration, and stated that the only substitute he had to offer was cheese, of which the writer accepted six ounces per man. This made quite a saving due to the regiment, when, however, it was too late to expend it to advantage.

"Owing to the shortage of hard-tack and the necessity of taking the fresh bread for travel rations the writer was compelled to hire an auto truck at the expense of \$10 to haul 600 pounds of bread and twenty-six pounds of coffee, valued at \$26.40, while if he could have obtained the hard-tack one trip of the auto truck would have been saved.

"Bread was baked in the field bakery at Danbury and was generally of good quality. Unfortunately, Division Commissary Capt. Jack Hayes's civilian help was of the hobo class. Their way of loading the bread on auto trucks or wagon was by taking five four-pound loaves in their filthy hands, leaning the armful against their filthier shirts and carrying it out to the wagon.

"It is only just to mention here some of the difficulties with which Capt. Jack Hayes, the division commissary,

had to contend. His temporary help was of the lowest class, he had asked for and not received a guard over the commissary depot, which, by the way, was under canvas and in the middle of a railroad freight yard, and he had shortages even before the maneuvers began. Captain Hayes and his permanent military and civilian assistants were working about twenty hours a day, with courtesy to all and cheerfulness, while it was reported that the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, who, of course, had charge of all transportation, were comfortably quartered at the Green Hotel. It seems proper to call attention to several matters that interfered with the commissary arrangements. They were: (a) The lack of foresight and disregard of the soldiers' sustenance shown in the delivery on Saturday, Aug. 10; (b) the failure to plan for and inform the commissaries of two brigades of the change in the Wednesday delivery; (c) the withdrawing from the regiments of their wagons for use in hauling rations and giving them no other means of transportation.

"Regarding improvements in materiel and methods within this department, the writer would like to see two paulins added to the regiment's permanent equipment and a less cumbersome style of field range adopted; also the commissary should be disbursing officer in the same degree as in the Army.

"While the maneuvers were supposed to be a continuation and exemplification of the work of the officers' schools, yet in the schools the commissaries were carefully instructed in the making out of various blank forms, principally relating to the auditing department of a soldiers' boarding house. At the maneuvers, however, no paper work of any account could be done; the Subsistence Manual retired into the background and the commissaries needed large stores of good manners, tact, enterprise and initiative; also the ability to ride and work with very small amounts of rest, food and soap and water.

"The advantages of a solid substratum of military education and experience were, of course, felt, if not always appreciated."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Fräulein Hirtl, the daughter of a colonel in the Austrian army, has been put on trial for assaulting her father's superior officer, Lieutenant Field Marshal von Boroevic, the commander of an army corps. The affair has caused much sensation, says the London Standard's Vienna correspondent, as it brings into sharp relief some of the evils of the Austrian military regulations under which junior officers are forbidden to marry unless the bride can deposit the prescribed dowry, which varies from £2,000 for a lieutenant's wife to £750 for that of a major. Twenty years ago Lieutenant Hirtl fell in love with a penniless girl, and, apparently, in the hope that the regulation might be some day relaxed, the pair joined their lives without any religious ceremony. The union was a happy one, three children were born, and when Hirtl recently attained the rank of a colonel, when no dowry but only a formal permission to marry is necessary, he applied for leave to marry his faithful companion, as this would, under Austrian law, also make his children legitimate. The field marshal, however, refused this permission, told Colonel Hirtl that he had best send in his papers and declined to have any social relations with him. This interview took place just before a dinner of the garrison at Munkacs, and Colonel Hirtl, instead of attending, went home, and told his family what had happened. His eldest daughter, who is eighteen years of age, was so furious at the slight put on her father and mother that she went at once to the hotel where the dinner was taking place, and in the vestibule slapped the general's face in the presence of several officers.

Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in selecting names for the twenty new destroyers ordered for the Navy has gone to Shakespeare and Scott for inspiration. The following names have been chosen: Florizel, Ivanhoe, Talisman, Waverley, Rob Roy, Rocket, Picton, Portia, Sarpedon, Ulysses, Redgauntlet, Rosalind, Orlando, Viola, Daring, Dragon, Haughty, Havock, Hereward and Hotspur. Several of these names have been borne by destroyers built in the early days of the type and since removed from the list. Such are Daring, Dragon, Haughty, Havock and Rocket. Hotspur was the name of a coast defense ironclad launched in 1870, while the last Orlando was a "belted cruiser"—a type which preceded the modern battle cruisers—launched in 1886. Other names of the new destroyers which have been borne by previous ships, though not in recent years, are Picton, Portia, Rob Roy, Sarpedon and Ulysses. Florizel, Rosalind and Viola are Shakespearean characters from "A Winter's Tale," "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night," respectively. Hereward the Wake, the hero of Charles Kingsley's novel, defended the Isle of Ely against William the Conqueror. The remaining names are taken from Scott.

Speaking of the Japanese navy, The Navy, official organ of the British Navy League, says: "The financial stringency in Japan appears to be affecting the development of the navy. The Naval Department has been reproached for maintaining an excessive number of officers and men, who are greatly in excess of the proportion in any other navy. The reply of the Admiralty is that this situation arises from the very large number of small vessels which are maintained in commission. While this is the case, the workmen are demanding higher pay, and there has been a serious strike at the Kuré Dockyard, in which 10,000 men were engaged, and it was feared that the establishment would have to be closed temporarily. A strong effort is being made to develop in every respect the means for the use of Japanese material for the ships. In the Satsuma (1907) the quantity was equivalent to 39 per cent., in the Kurama (1909) to 42 per cent., and in the Kawachi (1911) to 80 per cent."

The submarine is one of the most powerful auxiliaries of the fleet, says The Navy, of England. "We are far away from the day when men were accustomed to say that submarine boats were the resort of the weaker Powers. It is now seen that they are the requirement of the strongest, and British submarines, which are better than any others and have been developed almost exclusively through the efficiency and enterprise of torpedo officers, are craft of seagoing qualities capable of working independently of depot ships. If double complements could be provided the submarine boat would in fact become as continuously efficient as any other class of vessel in the service. It is very important that our submarine flotillas should go on increasing and expanding. It is indeed conceivable that the submarine, gaining high speed qualities on the surface, will yet take the place of the destroyer, and in fact double the functions of destroyer and submarine. Those who saw the

submarine attack at Spithead witnessed what looked like rather a tame affair, because no torpedoes were discharged and nothing dramatic occurred. Moreover, the boats were hampered by the presence of yachts and other vessels, which presented a certain danger in those narrow waters. But the submarine has established itself in high favor among naval officers, who look forward to the extension of the submarine service."

Here are two burning brands from recent speeches of British statesmen on the subject of their country's naval needs: "It would be affectation, and quite a futile kind of affectation, to contend that the sudden and rapid growth of the German navy is not a main factor in our determinations, whether in regard to expenditure or new construction."—*Mr. Winston Churchill.* * * * "Our naval supremacy, living as we do from day to day on food brought from over sea, and with no conscript army to defend our country, is a matter of life and death. We do not argue about it. We maintain it, and must go on maintaining it, even if it comes to the spending of our last penny. If the beggar-my-neighbor game is to be played out to the bitter end, we have still the untouched reserve of a naval loan to fall back upon."—*Mr. Lloyd George.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF A FAMOUS WARSHIP.

Philip R. Dillon favors the New York Sun with some reminiscences of the old Lancaster, from which we quote what follows:

"I read in the Sun of Sept. 15 the news that the frigate Lancaster was 'mustered out' of the U.S. Navy last Saturday, and that she will hereafter be used as a 'detention' ship. Well, well! It is good to know that she will not be condemned to a menial service, and that she will still be a home for the sick.

"She was, indeed, a 'sailors' home' for more than half a century; no 'spit box' nor 'machine shop,' but roomy and airy, with a fine straightaway spar deck where a man might 'take a walk,' in the port gangway and port side of the quarterdeck, for sheer 300 feet on the whitest of oak, sanded and holystoned for sixty years.

"There was no ship of the old Navy so fine to sling a hammock on the gun deck in hot latitudes. No monster guns to take up all the room, but only eight 10-inch, 10-ton Dahlgrens with rifled tubes, four on each side, decent, gentlemanly guns courteously treated by the princesses and princesses who danced upon our quarterdeck when we lay at Villefranche, and terribly feared by the negroes of the Congo and Madagascar when we went down there in '85 to show 'em what a United States flagship of the European Squadron was like.

"I notice that you mention, as the most conspicuous services performed by the Lancaster, her cruise to Mexico when Maximilian was installed, and the trip to Callao, around the Horn, during the Peruvian revolution of 1865. The men of the old Navy remember that the Lancaster was the flagship of the European Station in the early '80's, and that she and her consort, the Quinnebaug, lay in the harbor of Alexandria and watched Admiral Seymour start and finish his bombardment of that city, held by Arabi Pasha, in 1882, and her crew landed and helped restore order when Arabi set fire to the city and retired.

"The commander of the Lancaster at that time was Capt. Bancroft Gherardi, the finest sailor and the strictest disciplinarian in the old Navy, and a 'pal' of King George of Greece, as I happen to know very well. A duty used to run this way:

Yes, I'm captain of all I survey,
I must and I will have my sway!
You say that my rules they are hard, eh?
You may get up your backs,
But you'll stop in your tracks—
Sound silence! I'm Captain Gherardi!

"The young fellows just out of Annapolis called him a 'daisy' and the men forward complained because he kept them hard at work, but he was indeed a great commander, who never had an opportunity like Dewey. He was the most striking character among the officers in the '70's and '80's and he is now best remembered as the commander of the Lancaster.

"As matter of fact, the Lancaster was the best known ship of the old Navy, possible excepting the Hartford, and certainly she furnished the most absorbing topic for mess table and dog watch talk for many years. Probably every officer in the Navy to-day is familiar with the story of how she was ordered away from the flesh pots of gay society at Nice in 1885 and sent to the Congo River.

"Earl English was the admiral, and Capt. Edward E. Potter had relieved Captain Gherardi in 1884. In those days the officers of the flagship of the European Squadron were the envy of the whole Service. The business of the flagship was very like the business of a steam yacht. Its officers were expected to conciliate the governments of Europe by entertaining ladies and gentlemen of more or less importance. The quarterdeck of the Lancaster was the best dancing deck in the Service and we had a fine band of thirty-five pieces."

A NEW IDEA IN THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The interesting statement which follows is a report from Capt. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav., Military Attaché, St. Petersburg, Aug. 21, 1912:

At the recent military events in the presence of the Emperor at Krasnoe Selo there was one thing of particular importance, as it opened a new vista of the possibilities of the Boy Scout movement.

Early in May some Cossack boys, ranging in age from eleven to fourteen years, left their stanitzas (Cossack villages) and, about the end of the month, assembled mounted at Lepinsk under a cornet. All the boys were mounted on small and rough but hardy ponies, and they left this town, in the province of Semiretchiye, in Turkestan, marched over 500 miles across country to Kabul-Sai, on the Tshkent R.R., where they entrained for St. Petersburg toward the end of July.

Arriving in St. Petersburg this small sotnia of about seventy boys rode round the city seeing the sights for several days, and they were then given a place in the grand review of all the troops in the circuit. The next day they gave a special drill before the Emperor. The drill consisted of a little troop work in close order, of the Cossack exercises in the saddle with the pony at full speed, and ended with all the boys standing in their saddles, advancing in line and singing their native songs.

It was difficult to say who enjoyed it the most, the few spectators or the boys themselves. It made a very pretty sight, yet behind the striking picture was the touching side—these little boys from that far off province in the presence of their Czar, an episode never to be forgotten by them or their children's children.

The thought at once occurred to me: Why, if Russia

can do this much for its boys, cannot America at least do as well for its sons?

Would it not be possible out of the vast annual expenditures to devote a very few dollars as a reward to some small troop of Boy Scouts—to equip them temporarily with the few things needed by a troop of boys, to give them a trip to Washington and let them see the President?

We have the ponies, we have the country and we have the boys. There is nothing an average boy would like better than to have a pony and be doing some really useful work with him.

The horse and all that pertains thereto is fast being forgotten by the people at large. Is it not worth while to try and raise once again some boys, such as their forefathers were, with the love of the horse and the love of riding instilled in them? While much could not be accomplished at first, a little start might be made even though but here and there in the country. Starting with the boys themselves, we build a rolling stone that will gather momentum by itself, and perhaps once again we may see in America that hard riding spirit so difficult to acquire after boyhood days are over.

RELICS OF JOHN PAUL JONES.

Mr. Thomas J. Gannon, a dealer in old books, of No. 1 East Forty-second street, has received from London, the New York Herald tells us, a volume containing some rare documents and relics of Paul Jones, including an autograph letter dated Paris, Aug. 14, 1786, and written to Thomas Jefferson when the latter was Minister of the United States to the French capital. Included also is a rare pamphlet, printed in Glasgow early in the nineteenth century and entitled, "History of Paul Jones, the Pirate." There is also a medal presented to the Revolutionary sea commander by order of Congress to celebrate the capture of the English frigate Serapis by the Bonhomme Richard. Autograph letters of Paul Jones are so rare that none has been offered at auction.

The letter undoubtedly was once a part of the archives of the American Embassy at Paris. On its reverse side, after it is folded, and at the top, so as to identify it in a filing cabinet, is written, "Jones, J. P.," in the handwriting of another person, probably a clerk at the Legation. The letter reads:

"Paris, Aug. 14, 1786.

"Dear Sir: I send you herewith the Rolls of the Bon-Homme-Richard and the Alliance, with Copies of the other Papers in French respecting the Prize-Money of the Squadron I commanded. They are numbered from 1 to 23—and I have left them open for your inspection. I rely on the good effect of your observations that will accompany them, with the Papers in your Hands, to Congress, and have no doubt but that my conduct will in consequence be approved. The second set of Papers are not yet finished, but will be ready in a few days so as to be forwarded by the next good opportunity, with the second set of the Papers in English now in your hands.

"I have the honor to be, with very great esteem and respect,

"Dear Sir,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"J. P. JONES."

Then comes the superscription to Thomas Jefferson, with the latter's official title.

The pamphlet is a narrative of the exploits of the American naval commander, who is designated as "this extraordinary character, who kept the coast of the United Kingdom in a constant state of alarm for a considerable time," etc. It sneers at Jones as the son of a gardener, and treats him as an outlaw. Scotland did not soon forgive his depredations along its coast.

The collection is bound in a volume wrought by the famous English bookbinder, Francis N. Sangorski, who was drowned last July when trying to rescue a woman in the English Channel.

TYPES OF MILITARY AEROPLANES.

Until further notice the intention of the Army Aviation Service is to purchase and use only two types of aeroplanes. One type will be known as "speed scout" aeroplane. This type is desired particularly for strategical reconnaissance, carrying only one aviator without passenger, and having a radius of operation of about 100 miles and a speed of not less than sixty-five miles per hour. With this type of aeroplane a military aviator is expected to locate and report large bodies of troops. This machine should be capable of ascending at the rate of about 600 feet per minute. The second type will be known as "scout" machine. It is desired for reconnaissance service when hostile armies are in contact or approaching contact. This service requires a weight-carrying aeroplane, the crew consisting of two aviators, capable of relieving one another as observers; the aeroplane should be provided with radio equipment. This type of aeroplane should remain in the air at least three hours to permit the observers to locate smaller bodies of troops accurately upon a map, make sketches, military photographs, etc. The "scout" aeroplane should have a speed of not less than forty-five miles an hour; the maximum speed must not exceed sixty miles per hour. It should be capable of carrying a useful weight of 450 pounds, and with this weight ascend at least 2,000 feet in ten minutes. The chassis must be designed so that it is capable of landing on and arising from soft ground, such as harrowed fields.

AVIATION NOTES.

After a long discussion on Sept. 20 at Geneva at the session of the Interparliamentary Union, a universal "peace" body, the resolution, introduced by the Belgian Minister of State, Auguste Beernaert, interdicting the use of aeroplanes in war, was adopted. Gustave Ador, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said that many protests had been received from Red Cross workers in the field against the Italians throwing explosives from aeroplanes. He added that the Italians had denied the allegations. On the previous day the delegates had voted against interdiction.

On account of the recent casualties to aviators of the British army flying corps, in which six aviators, all told, lost their lives, the British War Office has suspended the use of monoplanes in the service. The total number of deaths in September up to the 22d has been thirteen, of whom four have been English, four Amer-

ican, four Germany and one Greek. The fatal casualties in aviation have now passed the second century mark, and number 201.

Two German military officers were killed while flying over Freiburg, Saxony, on Sept. 21. This makes the third double fatality, in which members of army flying corps were the victims, to occur in Europe within the present month.

On the same day H. J. D. Astley, one of the most skillful of English aviators, was killed at Belfast, Ireland. He attempted to bank too sharply when making a sudden turn and the monoplane fell like a stone from a height of one hundred feet. Astley had achieved fame by flying with a young woman passenger from France to England.

From Chicago comes the promising report that several aviators were fined by the managers of a tournament there for freak flying, one flier having "planed" down from a height of three thousand feet with his power shut off and the tail of his machine almost straight up, and later skimming only ten feet over the automobiles in Michigan avenue. But these feats pale into insignificance beside the exploits of airmen seen in the moving pictures. At a Chicago theater have been shown flights in an aeroplane over various parts of France and Germany, with the passengers shooting partridges. Aeroplanes have been pictured climbing to the fighting top of a battleship while the big guns roared from the sides of the ship.

NOTES OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

(From Our French Correspondent.)

NAVAL AVIATION.

French naval aviation is slowly coming into life. The 6,000-ton cruiser *Foudre*, mother ship for aeroplanes, accompanied the fleet during the recent maneuvers in the Mediterranean, and two hydroplanes piloted by naval aviators contributed to assist Admiral de Lapeyrière in forcing the blockade to which he was submitted in "Golfe Juan." But it must be said that on the whole naval airmen failed to come up to expectations, not through any want of daring or skill on their part, but through the limited capabilities of their machines, too fragile for sea work and deficient in radius of action. Happily these shortcomings are shortly to be remedied, as the service will shortly receive two "avions marins" designed by naval men with a view to naval needs, combining robustness, carrying capacity with speed and radius of action, and which are confidently estimated capable of flying in practically all weathers. One is a Breguet 110 horsepower boat-shaped machine, made to carry two pilots, 150 kilos of explosive material and wireless telegraphy appliances, with enough fuel for a radius of action of 1,000 kilometers. The speed will be 140 kilometers per hour. The second naval "avion," on the point of being delivered, is fitted with "floaters," like the hydroplanes which did so remarkably well in the recent race St. Malo-Jersey, and will be similar to the first in all round capabilities, and also possess a robustness adapted to the special conditions of sea service. Pending the completion of these powerful war flying machines, the chief of the aviation branch, Captain Fatou, is utilizing the inferior material available to form pilots and observers and to carry out a series of experiments in the *Foudre* as well as in the new aerodromes of Fréjus and Montpellier; and it is safe to say that in this new line of developments the French navy is yet far ahead of her European rivals, both from the theoretical and practical standpoint, and the best prepared to draw profit from the important technical progress which all experts feel to be near at hand in the aviation world.

The "avion marin," it is clearly seen, can only be an auxiliary, and none too reliable, as its use will be regulated by weather conditions. Its mission will be twofold, viz., scouting and the detection and destruction of submarines by means of shells dropped from a moderate height. The *rue Royale* authorities are contemplating the arming of new submersibles with quick-firers, thus imitating what England has done with her E series of submarines.

CAPABILITIES OF SUBMARINES—THE POWDER QUESTION.

The "premiere escadrille de sousmarins de la Méditerranée," comprising the 400-550-ton *Amphère*, *Cugnot*, *Gay Lussac*, *Monge* and *Papin*, convoyed by the destroyer *Epée*, dived under a double screen of destroyers and torpedoboats and successfully torpedoes the "Deuxième Escadrille" in Ajaccio Bay on July 19, while on July 22 they renewed their attack in a stormy sea and with equally favorable results some forty miles off the coast of Sardinia. A feat still more remarkable was performed on July 27, when they "waylaid" and torpedoed, at a distance of 120 miles from any land, the "armée navale" en route from Algiers to Toulon, without having been previously detected. Altogether they covered 800 miles, 100 of which under water, during these maneuvers, which hardly left crews any respite, only minor breakdowns being registered. And even better were the prowesses the northern "escadrilles" accomplished by torpedeing, in heavy seas which detained torpedoboats in harbor, the Brest battleships in the mid-channel and off Beachy Head, some 100 miles distant from their base. As the French commanders-in-chief at Toulon and at Brest will each have this year some twenty large submersibles at their disposal there is some justification for the optimistic opinion of our submarine commanders that our underwater flotillas are already in a position to play a decisive rôle in a European conflict and confer upon France a substantial superiority over all comers.

The powder question is now foremost among the preoccupations of the Paris Admiralty. The explosion of two cartridges (164 mil.) on board the *Michelet* a few months since has had for sequel the landing by the fleet of all B powder containing the too inflammable "alcool amylique" stabilizer, and the shipping instead of B powder containing diphenylamine, which is being manufactured night and day by the pyrotechnic establishments. But the truth is that even state made diphenylamine powder inspires no confidence whatever to French naval men, who have every reason to mistrust government methods and production, and will only be satisfied with propellants made by private firms, which explains the decision of Mons. Delcassé to test at the "Gavres polygone" the relative value of the explosives in use in the English, Italian and Swedish navies. It is by no means impossible that the nitrocellulose B powder be at an early date replaced by some nitroglycerine substance, despite the unfavorable influence of the latter on the life of guns.

In the meantime it would be a great mistake to think the Gallic navy is disarmed. While forbidding all battle practice with B powder—a judicious measure in time of peace—the Paris Admiralty has been careful to keep on shore at Toulon and Brest an ample reserve of

ammunition of recent make, which must be reckoned as relatively safe, since the battle practice of the "premiere armée navale" carried out in May, June and July gave rise to no incident whatever. A further remark to be made here is that French "canonniers," so much backward a few years since, have demonstrated by hard facts that they fear no comparison with any of their European rivals, this being the result of training on up to date lines in the improved "Ecole de Canonage," as well as of continuous practice.

The battleships of Admiral de Lapeyrière firing under way (fourteen knots speed) at distances from 8,000 to 10,000 meters obtained up to seventy per cent. hits in the "école à feu" of July last. In a subsequent experiment intended to test the accuracy at extreme range of the 240-mil. (9.4-inch) caliber, which arms the Danton class (IV-305, XII-240), the Mirabeau, flagship of Rear Admiral Gauchet, recorded twenty-five per cent. hits at 12,000 meters, and made also good practice at 12,500 meters, proving the 240-mil. type of gun to be a reliable weapon at all practicable ranges. These achievements have only been excelled up to the present by the American Navy during the experiments with the San Marcos.

The fact is that, despite the disquieting accidents due to defective powder, the Gallic navy has never been more efficient, more ready for battle than at the present moment. Strong military spirit and optimism prevail at Toulon as well as at Brest.

COMPETITION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

At no time previously had the competition of naval armaments been more intense. A sensational duel at the game of "beggar my neighbor" is engaged between the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance. Germany, though she has already gained the second rank among naval Powers, wants to make her position more secure, and, to that effect, she has added three capital ships to her program, while deciding to keep in commission, in immediate readiness for war, no less than twenty-five ships of the line (three battle squadrons)—a remarkable organization which is not without causing apprehension in England. A similar activity is being displayed by her partners. Italy, which has already six Dreadnoughts in hand (one Dante, five Cavour), has just ordered two super-Dreadnoughts of 30,000 tons (Dondolo and Morosini), copied on the U.S. Oklahoma, and certain to be the most powerful vessels in the Mediterranean in four years hence, as they will mount ten 15-inch weapons. Austria has, of course, felt bound to follow suit, and to the four 20,000-ton Viribus she proposes to add eight super-Dreadnoughts to be ready by 1920, and four of which are to be ordered next year. As a result of these new developments, the Lapeyrière program of twenty-eight ships (including the five pre-Dreadnoughts of the Patrie type) has become totally inadequate to ensure the maintenance of French supremacy in the Mediterranean.

Happily the unenviable reputation of the French yards for slow and unsatisfactory work is now a thing of the past, and the seven ships in hand are being pressed forward at a rate that compares well with English and American performances, and excels anything yet done in Germany. The 23,457-ton Courbet and Bart, launched in September, 1911, have their motors on board and will be ready for their preliminary trials in January next, while the Paris (of the same type) is to be floated on Sept. 28, 1912, just ten months after the laying down of the keel, and her sister ship, France, a few weeks later. Moreover, of the three 24,000-ton super-Dreadnoughts placed in hand in the current year, the Provence and Bretagne are proceeding at an unprecedented pace. It is confidently expected that the 25,700-ton ships shortly to be ordered will be completed in 30-32 months, instead of thirty-six.

COMPARATIVE FIGHTING VALUE.

While satisfied with the eleven battleships (four Barts, three Bretagnes, four quadruple turret Normandies) France will have next year in various stages of construction, French naval men are at one to deplore the fact that, though remarkable in design, the new ships of Constructeur Doyère are inferior to most of their foreign rivals, which the following comparison shows:

Displacement.	Belt.	Guns.	Speed.
Normandie	25,700	320 mil.	XII-340 mil. 22
Pennsylvania (U.S.)	31,000	XII-357	25
Dandoia (Ital.)	30,000	X-381	25
Marlborough (Brit.)	27,000	XX-152	21
K. Albert (Ger.)	27,000	X-355	22
		XVI-152	
		X-355	
		XX-150	

As Austria has decided to fit 15-inch calibers in her next ships, France is seen to cling to a discarded type of weapon. Fortunately, this vital matter is receiving attention, and it is probable the Paris Admiralty will have next year under trial a new gun of 370-mil. bore.

The prevailing idea that pre-Dreadnought ships have outlived their usefulness, as a consequence of the advent of "all big gun vessels," has been shown by the lessons of the last French maneuvers to rest on no solid foundation. Outside of night actions, engagements at short range were a frequent occurrence in misty weather, which served to confirm the opinion of many officers that battleships of the Patrie class (IV-305 mil. and XVIII-165) or of the American Georgia and Louisiana types, capable of pouring a tremendous volume of fire in a few minutes, would yet find many opportunities of giving a good account of themselves against the most powerful mastodons. It is worth noting that both the English and German admiralties have lately come round to that view of the matter. With the ever-increasing efficiency of the various "engins de destruction," gun, torpedo and mine, heavy losses must be expected at the outset of a conflict, and that side will win that can promptly bring into action the best reserve of fully manned and serviceable pre-Dreadnoughts.

J. B. G.

HORSE'S PART IN WAR.

(Paris Correspondence London Telegraph.)

"Les grands manœuvres de Pouest," as the French maneuvers are officially termed, are unique in their way, because for the first time aeroplanes are to be tried on an organized system. No longer will the commanders-in-chief be obliged to rely on the reports of the cavalry for their information on the enemy's movements.

An aeroplane can do the work of a cavalry patrol in a twentieth of the time, and in a far more comprehensive manner; and one thing is certain, this new development of military science will have the effect of speeding up war and will give birth to a new school of generals, men of lightning decision, who can decide with intense

rapidity what the next move on the great chessboard of war shall be.

The millennium of peace seems almost to have arrived for the horse. He has practically disappeared from the scene on which he has played such a glorious rôle in the past. He drags nothing and he is almost useless for scouting.

The motor trolley puffs along the road, relieving him once and for all from the sore backs of his progenitors, and the aeroplane roaring overhead leaves him hopelessly in the rear if he endeavors to ascertain the movements of the enemy.

"LITTLE JOHNNY CLEM."

Col. John L. Clem, U.S.A., Chief Q.M., U.S.A., on duty at Chicago, Ill., who is now the only officer of the Army on the active list with Civil War service, has been known since war time as the "drummer boy of Chickamauga," and has the enviable distinction of having been the youngest enlisted soldier in the Civil War. He served as a drummer boy at the age of ten, and as a boy of twelve he was a sergeant in the 22d Michigan Volunteers. It was in the battle of Chickamauga that he earned this promotion.

During the engagement three bullets passed through the drummer boy's hat, and when his regiment, cut to pieces, scattered and fled, the lad saved himself from capture by shooting a Confederate colonel and regaining his command.

This is the story told in brief of "Little Johnny Clem": The war was in full tilt when a ten-year-old boy, whose one great talent at that time was his ability to beat a drum, presented himself before a recruiting sergeant at Newark, Ohio. He was an orphan living with relatives and small even for his age. The Army wanted drummer boys, but not infants, and "Johnny" Clem was laughingly told to go home. But he was persistent, and "attached himself" to the 22d Michigan, where he was allowed to remain, partly as a "mascot" and partly because of his ability as a drummer. His repeated demands to be enlisted were ignored, although he wore a uniform and was in every way a part of the regiment. The lad had shown himself so apt, useful and fearless that in spite of his small stature and slight figure he was actually enlisted as a drummer May 1, 1863, when eleven years old, in Company C, 22d Michigan Volunteers. He was too small to carry a regulation musket, but one of the soldiers had sawed down the barrel of a rifle, and this he carried slung over his shoulder while drumming, and used it against the enemy.

In the battle of Chickamauga he threw away his drum when the rout came, and it became a question of every man for himself. "Johnny" could run as fast as the best of them with his short legs, and he fled through the woods in the general direction of the main army, the object with all being to avoid capture. As he dashed out of the woods into a clearing he almost ran into a Confederate colonel, mounted.

"Halt, you little Yankee shaver!" shouted the colonel.

Whether it was force of habit or an unconscious trick Colonel Clem does not know to this day, but he brought his sawed-off gun to the position of order arms, but the next instant, as the colonel rode toward his juvenile prisoner, the gun went to his shoulder and he pulled the trigger.

The colonel reeled from his horse and the "Yankee shaver" dashed into the brush like a rabbit and was away before the Confederate soldiers close at hand could even get a shot at him.

Other fleeing soldiers who witnessed the lad's intrepid escape reported the matter, and, although only twelve years old, he was given the rank of lance sergeant.

President Grant appointed him a second lieutenant Dec. 18, 1871. "Johnny Clem made good as second lieutenant," writes a correspondent, "and he has made good in every promotion during his succeeding forty-one years in the Army. His neatly trimmed mustache is about as gray to-day as it will ever be, but his eye is as bright and his smile as cheerful as when he was a twelve-year-old sergeant in the war."

MORGAN OF THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 21, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the October U.S. Cavalry Journal there is an article on the Confederate Cavalry, taken from the British Cavalry Journal of April, 1912. In it is stated that Gen. John H. Morgan was "shot dead while heroically leading a Cavalry brigade at the battle of Knoxville on Sept. 4, 1864." I am surprised that the Cavalry Journal printed this without comment, as it is correct in one particular only, and that is the date of his death. The battle or siege of Knoxville was in November and December of 1863. Morgan escaped from prison Nov. 27, '63, and was killed nearly a year later at Greenville, Tenn. There is certainly no doubt whatever that Morgan would have heroically led any brigade anywhere and at any time, and also no doubt that he would have very much preferred to have made his finish in this way than to have been hunted down, practically abandoned by all of his men, and killed (some say murdered after surrendering) like a rat in a trap by a surprise party of Gillem's Cavalry.

JOHN C. STILES.

WHITE UNIFORM FOR THE TROPICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

War Department orders prescribe that the uniform (cotton olive drab or khaki) shall be worn at all times by all troops stationed in the Hawaiian or Philippine Islands, except on such occasions as the white uniform is authorized for officers. Prior to issue of orders on this subject enlisted men off duty were permitted to wear a white cotton suit, which gave the legs a much needed rest from the pressure of the heat producing and uncomfortable leggings. This is no longer permissible, and the enlisted force in the tropics swelters in canvas leggings from reveille until taps. In view of the fact that a white uniform with long trousers is authorized for officers not on duty under arms, in the afternoon, etc., there seems to be no sound reason why a similar concession might not be made to the health, comfort and appearance of enlisted men, and without any expense to the Government. The War Department could very well issue an order permitting, but not necessarily requiring, enlisted men when not on duty under arms, to wear a white cotton uniform and helmet or cap, of prescribed design, to be purchased by the individual soldier as his own property.

Those of us, and they are in the majority, who take

a pride in our uniforms desire to present at all times a neat appearance. The khaki or olive drab cotton uniform, no matter how well made, never gives the "dress" appearance and feeling; it is essentially a working or field uniform. The War Department might well consider the practicability of adopting a white uniform for dress wear in the tropics, and until they do adopt such a uniform could very well permit the wearing of one by troops off duty, in the afternoon, etc. A white uniform in the tropics is quite as necessary for enlisted men as for officers.

BLANCO.

PEACE AND WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The only way to avert war and maintain peace is for every man to be a soldier. In other words, there can be no such thing as universal peace until every man becomes a unit in an estate founded on military lines. The axiom of Washington, in these days of frenzied diversity of interests and unrest, seems to have been lost sight of in the effort to regulate society by the most indirect and fallacious methods: Preparedness is at all times a guarantee to peace.

Military training makes for efficiency, no matter what the vocation of the man. Be he artisan, merchant or savant, his standing as a soldier ensures self-respect, reliance and obedience to authority through the mutual respect existing between officer and subordinate. Universal military service linked with civil life would make emulation a friendly contest in all affairs of industry; would improve the general well-being by discouraging idleness, disciplining the unworthy and vicious, and making clean the unclean and diseased. If there could be, under present conditions, a general line-up of all the people, what a spectacle for the honest citizen who takes pride in his country to contemplate. Elimination, as applied to humans, would make the line resemble the path of a boulder coursing a hillside of growing corn.

The German military system is a splendid contribution to effectiveness, order and cohesion in the upbuilding of a nation to prosperity and power, but the system does not go far enough, since it disqualifies those physically deficient, thus subjecting to humiliation a class for whom a place should be found where all may be advanced according to merit and fitness. Is not the greatest good of the greater number the important object of true government? When all the parts of a system are methodically joined by the skilled engineer the hazard of failure is minimized by responsibility.

Lincoln said: "You cannot build on half slave and half free!" The solidarity, order and union of action in a military establishment is like a broad and resistless stream bearing down to silence the clamor of a hungry sea. The strife and unrest, the hatred of class—in our daily life—constitutes a state of intermissive and ignoble war. Consider the waste!

Society, therefore, is to be regenerated through manliness, cleanliness, order and precision of law that admits of no evasion; peace is to be maintained by the power of responsibility that will make of war a foolish pastime.

L. S. KELLY.

THE OBSTACLE RIDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been of, and in, the Army for many years, and therefore am interested in Army people and Army doings. I have been reading to-day the remarkable order for "The Obstacle Ride for Officers," which, I see, is to be taken only by officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery and serving with troops. Why this discrimination? Is it a punishable offense to serve with troops? As I understand it, those whose mighty brains conceived this most unfair order have no intention of taking the ride themselves as they are not serving with troops. What is the idea? If officers of the Infantry, Q.M. and Medical Corps are required to take the test ride of ninety miles, why should they be exempt from the obstacle ride? Is it, perhaps, that in case of accident, causing retirement, or of injury resulting, as is very possible, in death, to officers of the Cavalry and Field Artillery, promotion may be looked for by those not serving with troops?

Such an easy way to gain files, is it not? Why do not those who order this ride be "sporty" and use some of their numerous horses, trained to such business, and show others who have no race horses and come into the Army to be soldiers, and not jockeys, what men not serving with troops can do? The danger attending such a ride on other than horses trained for such things is very grave, and the order is obviously not sensible, and I do not understand of what those in authority can be thinking when they allow such an order to be issued. It has a decided look of wanting to be rid of certain persons.

A WOMAN.

TOURS OF FOREIGN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

War Department bulletin of May 24, 1912, announces the foreign service tour of officers as three years, and a communication from headquarters, Philippines Division, which has just passed through the hands of the writer, states that the latest instructions from the War Department set no limit as to term of foreign service of enlisted men of the line or staff, other than *post* non-commissioned staff officers, whose term of service in the Philippines has been set at three years. This leaves undecided the foreign service tour of sergeants of the general, Coast Artillery and regimental non-commissioned staff, a few hundred of whom are also serving in the Philippines, many of them married, and not unnaturally, interested in knowing how long they may be required to remain here. We have to re-enlist to hold our warrants, and cannot, like privates, return to the United States and re-enlist in regiments there. It is, however, possible that the omission was intentional and intended as a hint to those overlooked that the War Department cared little whether or not they re-enlisted and completed a Philippine tour or took their discharges from the Army; re-enlisted men being, just now, considered undesirable.

FOREIGN SERVICE.

The German torpedo boat G 171 was rammed Sept. 14 by the German battleship Zähringen sixteen miles southwest of Heligoland. The torpedo boat sank within fifteen minutes. Six men were lost.

The latest official advices from Nicaragua indicate that the revolution there is about ended, owing to the effective work of the force under command of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N. All demands made by Major Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., in charge of a force of 350 marines at Granada, have been acceded to by the rebel leader, Gen. Luis Mena, as reported in a despatch from Rear Admiral Southerland from Managua Sept. 24. The rebels have promised to be good and restore all property taken from the government and let the railroad and telegraph lines alone. The expected clash between Nicaraguan rebels and U.S. forces did not take place. According to a despatch received at the Navy Department on Sept. 21 from Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., at Managua, General Zeledon, who had blocked the advance of American marines on the railroad, moved away on demand of Rear Admiral Southerland and promised not to bother American forces or destroy the railroad. Major Smedley D. Butler, with a force of 350 marines, passed through General Zeledon's army and went to Masaya, repairing the railroad into Granada. The despatch from Rear Admiral Southerland, dated Sept. 20, stated that apparently General Zeledon had thought the American forces too strong to antagonize. He thinks General Zeledon has had enough of the revolution and will lay down his arms. The report that several marines had been injured near Masaya has been partly confirmed. It is understood that they were struck by bursting shells from the guns of General Zeledon's force. According to Rear Admiral Southerland's despatch, General Zeledon denies all knowledge of an attack on Americans, and states that if such attack were made it was by men over whom he had no control. Major Butler, with food and Red Cross supplies, under a guard of 300 marines, arrived at Granada Sept. 21, according to brief despatches received at the Navy Department Sept. 23 from Rear Admiral Southerland. It is reported that he arrived just in time to relieve conditions of famine and pestilence brought on by the curtailment of supplies during the rebel occupation of the city. The railroads, lake steamboats and telegraph lines are now under the control of Rear Admiral Southerland. Minister Weitzel cabled Sept. 26 that General Mena had surrendered with 700 men at midnight on the night of Sept. 24. His surrender was accepted with the understanding that General Mena would be permitted to go to Panama and thence into permanent exile from Nicaragua. At Granada the marines and bluejackets are practically running the city, feeding the people, maintaining order and also operating the trains on the railroads and the steamers on the lake.

Protesting against discrimination in the flag honors to the dead of the Army and Navy, and believing that the distinction is due to a misunderstanding that crept into early regulations and has been perpetuated without reason, Capt. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., takes exception to the custom of covering the coffins of naval men with the union jack and not the national flag. Writing in the *September Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute* he says: "From all information obtainable, it becomes apparent that the U.S. Navy is the only military service that denies to its personnel the honor of being covered by the national flag when buried. The naval regulations are mandatory on this subject and state that the coffin of any officer or enlisted man of whatever rank shall be covered by the union jack. In the sister service, the Army, the coffins of their personnel, from general to private, are covered on occasions of military funerals with the Stars and Stripes. Why the distinction? Tradition and records point to the fact that in the early publications of our naval regulations the requirements of the British service were followed, but the individual, officer or civilian, who originally copied from the regulations of our cousins across the sea failed to recognize the fact that the union jack is the national flag of Great Britain." It is believed that the name "Jack" was derived from the abbreviated name of the reigning sovereign, King James the First, under whose direction the flag was made and who signed his name "Jaques." Captain Halsey says that the so-called union jack of the United States has no legal existence, no statute authorizes its manufacture or describes its use or details. It is a signal flag, pure and simple, and mistaken usage has apparently established the precedent for such a flag. He cites the case of two naval veterans who had reached the grade of rear admiral and who were buried within the year in Washington. The casket of one was draped with the union jack, that of the other with the national flag that had been flown during the naval battle at Santiago, where this officer had commanded. The latter banner was powder smoked and shell torn, and Captain Halsey asks which was the fitter draping for the coffin of such men. While admitting that customs of the Service are not without their uses, "a custom founded on mistaken premises should not exist. The national flag is permitted to be flown over the individual during lifetime and offers the protection of the well beloved country; is it not fitting that when taps are sounded for a life ended in the Service the last honors paid should be under the national flag?"

In a review of Spencer Borden's book, "What Horse for the Cavalry?" in the Richmond Times-Dispatch by Col. Jennings C. Wise, Engrs., Va. Vols., formerly captain of Field Artillery, Virginia Volunteers, who is a graduate of the Military Academy and commandant of cadets at the Virginia Military Institute, we find these very significant observations: "Our enlisted men are lumbering far along in the rear while all eyes are fixed upon the brilliant few who race ahead in their reckless flight over post and rail forgetful of all else but the haute école of Saumur, and right here is where our military horsemen are being led far afield in their quest of a charger. The type which is being established in the minds of the people may be a charger type, but we are constrained to inquire, is it the type for Central Park, the grass fields of Loudoun and Albemarle, or for the varied country of Mexico and the Far West with their mountains and arid plains? If jumping ability is the true test, then our present charger type is a good one, with sufficient style for the park. He must have size and weight for the hunting field. But if ability to carry great weight over rugged hills and parched wastes on short rations is the true test, then the type of charger now seen in our show rings is decidedly a false type. The size and weight which make for the one preclude the other. One has only to recall the sad fate of those

glorious Hyde Park chargers in the hills and on the velds of South Africa. There is a point beyond which no amount of breeding and perfection of conformation will carry the larger animal and, however courageous he may be, it is of no avail when forage and water are lacking. It is just as wrong to award a ribbon in a charger class to an animal incapable of long sustained effort under known military service conditions as it is to give a pacer recognition in a 'suitable to become hunter class,' or to give a pug dog a prize in a setter or pointer event. * * * In the western half of our continent, in South America, in the hills of South Africa and Asia, in the world's desert places, where civilization is struggling for a mastery and where war will for centuries continue to prevail, it has been ordained by an all-wise provision that the warrior's faithful comrade shall be the horse of big heart and small stature. Why then shall we strive to reverse nature?"

The development of the submarine has demonstrated the need of improved diving apparatus. The German firm of Draeger Brothers, Lübeck, have devised a modification of diving apparatus that dispenses with the air pump and attendants and permits the diver in his suit to operate on the bottom for two or three hours. This consists essentially of a knapsack with air regenerating apparatus. The exhaust air is passed through tubes in the helmet over chemicals that purify the air, and receiving an additional supply of oxygen the purified air is admitted through another tube close to the nostrils, furnishing the diver with pure air. A vessel containing compressed air, which is substituted for the heavy diver's breast plate, enables him to inflate his suit that he may rise to the surface. A telephone is attached to the helmet. The crew of a German submarine is provided with a modification of this apparatus. For a helmet and diving suit is substituted a sort of a mouth gag fitted with tubes connected with a knapsack containing an air regenerator as with the diving suit. This furnishes a supply of fresh air for one hour. Detachable weights enable the diver to sink or rise. Goggles like automobile goggles, watertight when adjusted, are provided. A photograph of the crew of a submarine with these Draeger life preservers shows a strong resemblance to a herd of walruses, as the two tubes pendant from the mouth gag at a distance look like tusks. There have been a number of casualties to submarines, chiefly collisions when submerged, and everything that conduces to the safety of the crew of a submarine should be considered until means of avoiding collisions when submerged are perfected.

Five out of the thirty-seven candidates who were authorized to take the examination for the Medical Corps of the Army on Sept. 3 have qualified. Eight of the authorized candidate declined to report; eighteen failed professionally and six physically. All of the papers were exceptionally good. A number of the candidates who failed to pass the examination were very close to being qualified for appointment. Those who passed successfully had splendid marks. The following is a list of those who qualified: Dr. Harry L. Dale, 365 Spring Garden avenue, Baker, Ore.; born at Baker, Ore., Jan. 19, 1886, and was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, with the class of 1911. Dr. George R. Callender, 9 Norway street, Boston, Mass.; born at Everett, Mass., May 13, 1884, and was graduated at Tufts Medical College, Boston, with the class of 1908. Dr. Charles C. Hillman, Almyra, Ark.; born at Almyra, Ark., Aug. 27, 1887, and was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, with the class of 1911. Dr. Alvin W. Schoenleber, Chicago, Ill.; born at West Bend, Wis., June 25, 1886, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, with the class of 1911. Dr. Raymond C. Bull, who is also a first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., of Caldwell, Idaho; born at Amity, Mo., Aug. 3, 1883, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, with the class of 1909.

The anti-rolling tanks of the Frahm design which have been described in our columns will be installed in H.M.S. *Centurion*. The King George V. has had them fitted and the Iron Duke is to have one of the Frahm type similar to those of the Cunarder *Laconia*. These tanks consist of a floating tank in an outer tank, the principle of the method being that of attaching a second pendulum to a swinging pendulum at its bulb and then a third pendulum to the bulb of the second pendulum. The motion of the first pendulum is conceived to be that of the waves of the sea, the second pendulum is that of the tank free to float inside the ship and the ship itself becomes the third pendulum and no rolling is transmitted to the ship in any sea. If these tanks do what is claimed for them they ought to prove a great boon to gunlayers and gunpointers in rough weather, and they should go a great way toward increasing the efficiency of naval gunners. It has long been alleged against the monitor type of ship that the instability of her gun platform made her practically unfightable in heavy seas, and if some one shall come along with an anti-rolling apparatus adaptable to the monitor this objection would be materially weakened.

In a speech before the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Boston, Sept. 26, President Taft said: "I believe we may have some solution of the problem that arises and some escape in the future from the burden that is carried by this increasing armament of nations. You will never have a solution until you have furnished some means of certainly and honorably settling every international controversy, whether of honor or vital interest, by a court upon which all nations may rely." As modern wars are the result of differences between peoples, rather than of differences between governments, it is difficult to see how they can be infallibly controlled by arbitration. Lawyers may ignore sentiment, and put honor and questions of vital interest into the same scale with commercial controversies, but the nation that does it is doomed.

The Comptroller overrules the decision of the Auditor disallowing a charge in the accounts of Capt. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., Act. Q.M., of \$14, paid for envelopes which he could not obtain from the Q.M. Department for the use of the post laundry. The law provides that the expenses of the laundry shall be paid out of its

receipts, and if the military authorities consider the charge a proper one there is no reason why it should not be allowed.

By the following it will appear that the troops on the Mexican frontier are pretty well scattered along the boundary line. On Sept. 25 their stations were: Company I, Signal Corps, Fort Bliss; 2d Cavalry, Fort Bliss; 3d Cavalry, Troop A, Hachita; Troop B, Pella Zonia; Troops C and L, Siena Blanca; Troop D, Fort Bliss; Troop F, Hot Springs and Pilar; Troop K, Las Cienegas; Troop M, at Marfa; 4th Cavalry, Troops A and D, Nogales; Troop B, Aviaca; Troop C, Warren; Troop H, Hereford; Troops E, F, K, M and Machine-grenade Platoon, Fort Huachuca; 9th Cavalry, Douglas; 13th Cavalry, 1st and 3d Squadrons, at Fort Bliss; Headquarters, Band, 2d Squadron and Machine-grenade Platoon, at Hachita; 14th Cavalry, Troops A, E, D, F, G, at Fort Clark; 3d Field Artillery, Battery B, at El Paso; 12th Infantry, Company C, one platoon, at Tia Juana, Cal., one platoon at San Ysidro, Cal.; Company G, one platoon at Calexico, Cal., one platoon near Yuma, Ariz.; 18th Infantry, 1st Battalion in and around El Paso; 22d Infantry, in and around El Paso.

One of the most interesting documents that has come to the War Department recently is the report on the use of fireless cookers in the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y. The reference to fireless cookers is made in the report on the condition of the sanitary troops in the Organized Militia, which are shown to have improved about fifty per cent. in efficiency in the past year. The 71st Regiment used three fireless cookers during the maneuvers. It is stated that one cooker of the type used by the regiment will furnish rations for five hundred men. The food is cooked while the troops are on the march, and in twelve to eighteen minutes after the troops came to a halt the meals were ready to be served. It is claimed that better cooking can be done in the fireless cookers than in the field ranges, and with less work.

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission report that during the year ending June 30, 1912, they expended \$43,217.26 of the \$65,321.16 available, leaving a balance of \$16,687.59, from which is to be deducted \$8,643.99 for outstanding accounts, leaving an actual balance of \$8,043.60. On maintenance in construction work on the roads \$20,139.71 was expended, \$5,906.23 of this being for construction, at a cost of 17½ cents per lineal foot of curb and nine cents per cubic yard for gravel surfacing, the material costing nothing. Some of the roads have been oiled for the first time. No Army maneuvers have been held in the park during the year.

Although Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson retires at his own request early in October, no successor has been selected for him by the President. With this vacancy another will be created by the retirement of Brig. Gen. E. J. McClelland in December for age is said to be under consideration at the White House. Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, is said to be the most favored for the Anderson vacancy, although the President has not made up his mind. Col. A. C. Sharpe, Inf., is the candidate of the Ohio National Guard, and it is being freely predicted that he will be appointed to fill one of the vacancies.

A prominent American steel magnate, now in Germany, who was one of the unsuccessful bidders against the Hadfield Steel Foundry Company of Sheffield for the U.S. War Department's order for projectiles, gives the following explanation of the difference between the British and American tenders: "The real reason for the difference in price is one of quality. Hadfield shells, which are first rate for their kind, are all made of open hearth cast steel and are not forged at all, while American shells are all made of the highest quality crucible steel and then forged."

Lieutenant Raggazoni, an Italian army aviator, who recently returned from Tripoli, lost his life in the fall of his new aeroplane at Campo Mirafiori Sept. 25. The officer was flying at a high altitude when the machine, a Chiribiri monoplane, was seen to tremble, then drop abruptly. It struck the ground within seventy feet of the hangar and was smashed to pieces. The aviator was instantly killed.

The Division of Militia Affairs has completed the work of reviewing the provisions of the firing regulations applicable to the Organized Militia. Capt. James Ronayne, U.S.A., retired, and Capt. William M. Fassett, Inf., were on duty in the War Department for ten days, assisting the officers in the Division of Militia Affairs in this work.

As noted last week, the regular annual meeting of the U.S. Naval Institute and the election of its officers will take place in the board room of the officers' mess at the U.S. Naval Academy at 8 p.m., on Friday, Oct. 11, 1912. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle is secretary and treasurer of the Naval Institute.

Secretary of War Stimson is expected to return from his inspection trip on Oct. 2. A number of important matters, including the working out of the details of the provision of the Army bill governing detached service, will be taken up by the Secretary at that time.

Papers of sixty-one candidates for warrant carpenter in the Navy were submitted to a board at the Navy Department this week. These candidates took the examination at Norfolk and on the Asiatic Station.

The Chilean government has accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to send two of its officers to study at the U.S. Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Percy E. Tripp, Cav., U.S.A., who retired Sept. 14, 1912, on his own application after more than thirty-six years' service, was born in Georgia July 9, 1857, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1880, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry. He was transferred to the 12th Cavalry April 13, 1901; was promoted major, 3d Cavalry, Feb. 21, 1906, and was transferred to the 14th Cavalry Dec. 8, 1910. He was promoted lieutenant colonel Feb. 29, 1912, and was attached to the 14th Cavalry. His first duty after graduation was on frontier duty in the field in Texas and at Forts Stockton and Concho, Texas. He was also, among other duties, on frontier duty and in the field at Forts Thomas, Ariz., and Bayard, N.M., to February, 1892. He was at posts in Montana and North Dakota, on college duty at Brookings, S.D., and Arkadelphia, Ark., and in 1898 was on mustering duty in Arkansas and Georgia. He was with his regiment in Cuba in 1899, and went to the Philippines in 1901, and took part in action against insurgents May 27, 1901. After returning to the United States he served in Texas, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Missouri and Georgia, and went to the Philippines again in 1906, returning in 1908. His last post of duty was at Fort Riley, Kas.

Capt. Charles T. Leeds, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who retires Sept. 29, 1912, for disability incident to the Service, was born in Massachusetts May 14, 1879, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of June, 1903, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. Among other duties he served in the Philippines as assistant to the Chief Engineer Officer, Department of Mindanao, in 1903-04; was at Washington, D.C., and was also engaged on fortification work in southern California. In 1908 he was under treatment at Fort Bayard, N.M. He holds the degree of bachelor of science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Senior Capt. Alexander P. R. Hanks, U.S.R.C.S., who retired for age Sept. 12, 1912, is a native of Connecticut, and entered the Service March 8, 1873, as a third lieutenant. He reached the grade of senior captain Jan. 28, 1909.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Dorothy Hesler, daughter of the late Surg. Frederick A. Hesler, U.S.N., was married at the home of her mother in Evanston, Ill., Sept. 25, 1912, to Harold L. Dahl, a real estate operator of Los Angeles, Cal.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Alice Riordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Riordan, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Lieut. William C. Whitener, 25th U.S. Inf., has been announced. The wedding will take place on Oct. 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard N. Taylor, of Mobile, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Buck, to Ensign James Lloyd Abbot, U.S.N., the wedding to take place in the early winter.

Major and Mrs. Charles Beverley Ewing announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanore, to Lieut. Henry Lee Watson, 1st U.S. Cav.

Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Maude M. Walker were married at Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 18, 1912.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, of Haverford, Pa., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Aileen Barlow, to Ensign Valentine N. Bieg, U.S.N., son of the late Comdr. Frederick C. Bieg, U.S.N.

Miss Anna Victoria Shepherd, sister of Lieut. William H. Shepherd, 3d U.S. Field Art., was married in Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1912, to James Anson Fletcher, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo. It was a quiet home wedding, with only relatives and a few intimate friends present. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. James F. Mackin.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hyatt announce the marriage of their daughter, Tillie, to Btsn. Walter B. Meeteer, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Georgia, on Sunday, Sept. 22, 1912, at New York city.

Miss Margaret Key Ramsay, daughter of Col. and Mrs. H. Ashton Ramsay, was married at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 21, 1912, to Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, U.S.N., son of the late Henry Stapler and Mrs. Stapler, of Wilmington, Del. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edwin Barnes Niver in the chapel of Christ P.E. Church and was followed by a reception, to which only the two immediate families and a few intimate friends were invited, at the home of the bride's parents on West Mount Royal avenue. The ushers were Lieut. C. W. Nimitz, U.S.N.; Arthur D. Cook, of Philadelphia; Henry B. Rawle, of New York, and James C. Townsend, of New York. Lieutenant Stapler and his bride left for a wedding journey, and on their return will make their home in Annapolis, where Lieutenant Stapler has been ordered for duty.

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. William S. Rossasco, of Pensacola, Fla., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edna Rossasco, to Lieut. Walter Boardman Decker, U.S.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Decker, Jr., of Montclair, N.J. The marriage will take place early in December. It will be an elaborate wedding, and several of Lieutenant Decker's brother officers will serve as ushers. The bride was educated at La Salle Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., and at Agnes Scott College. Since leaving college she has spent much time abroad as the guest of her uncle in Genoa. Lieutenant Decker graduated from the Naval Academy in 1906. He is now stationed at Annapolis, where he will take his bride after their marriage.

At a reception given on Sept. 19 at her home in Watertown, N.Y., Mrs. James R. Smith announced the engagement of her daughter, Hazel, to Lieut. Walter Hale Franks, 5th U.S. Inf.

Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lucy Gunn Birnie, to Mr. Henry Vincent Horgan, of New York city.

The marriage of Miss Hildegard Bengele and Lieut. Joseph M. Anstead, P.S., took place Sept. 25, 1912, at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Galtz, Pa. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. J. Deasy, Lieut. and Mrs. Anstead left immediately for the West. They will sail on the transport *Logan* Oct. 5 for the islands, where the groom has been stationed for some time past.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sturges De Forest, of New Haven, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Antoinette, to Asst. Paymr. Josiah Gillespie Venter, U.S.N. The marriage will take place late in October. Paymaster Venter is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1912, and is at present on duty in Washington. His home is in Albany, N.Y. Miss De

Forest was educated in Paris, in Dresden and at the Farmington School. She made her début last season in New Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Milligan, of 1441 North Delaware street, Indianapolis, Ind., announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise, to Capt. Charles Douglas Horn, 23d U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place in November.

The wedding of Miss Florence Morgan Anthony, daughter of the late Comdr. Charles Morgan Anthony, to Albert Norlander occurred Thursday, Sept. 26, 1912, at New Bedford, Mass. The young lady alluded to is the daughter of the late Comdr. Charles M. Anthony, U.S.N., who died at Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard some years ago. He will be remembered by the old officers of the Navy as Mark Anthony.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Forster, of New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Forster, to Rutger Bleecker Miller, son of the late Col. Alexander Macomb Miller, U.S.A. Mr. Miller is a practicing lawyer and a member of the Union Club.

Mrs. George H. Kearny, of New Haven, Conn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Janet Adams Kearny, to James F. McClelland. Miss Kearny is the daughter of the late Capt. George H. Kearny, U.S.N. Mr. McClelland is professor of mining engineer at Yale. The wedding will probably take place early in December.

Miss Hazel Estelle Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cogswell Rogers, of No. 315 West Seventy-ninth street, New York city, was married to Lieut. John Henry Pirie, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., in All Angels' Church, New York city, Sept. 26, 1912. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. De Lancey S. Townsend. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a traveling gown of gray Charmeuse trimmed with old point lace, and a plumed picture hat to match. Her sister, Miss Inez Dudley Rogers, her only attendant, wore white chiffon over satin, and carried pink roses. Lieut. James B. Crawford, U.S.A., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Lawrence T. Walker, Robert L. Gray, Dean Hall and Efré E. Gross, U.S.A. The Lieutenant and his bride started for the South after the ceremony. On their return they will live at Fort Hamilton.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Frank A. McNeely, A.G., 3d Brigade, N.G. N.Y., who died suddenly in a hotel in Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1912, where he was registered under an assumed name, first joined the Guard as a private in Co. B, 10th Battalion, April 12, 1894, and was subsequently promoted second and first lieutenant, captain and major. He was appointed major and A.G., 3d Brigade, April 26, 1905. Dr. Charles McNeely, brother of the deceased, has stated that he is convinced that the Major did not commit suicide. Deep regret is felt by the many friends of the Major and his family over the strange death. The body was found in a room with the windows closed and gas flowing from a jet. The medical examiner reported it as a case of suicide. Police Inspector James Hennessy took charge of the case. An investigation of the hotel register, which showed the name of "A. Nuis" as that of the Major, has disclosed the fact that it was not in McNeely's handwriting. District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, of Boston, has ordered an inquest into the death. Medical Examiner McGrath, of Boston, who performed an autopsy, said: "There was absolutely no indication of foul play. My report to the District Attorney said that death was due to gas poisoning and he has ordered the customary inquest."

Mr. Alfred Hayes, father of Capt. Charles H. Hayes, U.S.N., retired, died at Lewisburg, Pa., Sept. 18, 1912.

William A. Walk, eldest son of the late Rear Adm. Henry Walk, U.S.N., died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1912. His wife and an infant daughter survive him.

Mr. James R. Arnold, of Beallsville, Ohio, an old soldier of the Civil War, father of the wife of Major W. H. Pearson, chaplain, U.S.N., retired, of Asheville, N.C., died of pneumonia Sept. 17, 1912.

Mr. E. Harrison Symington, who died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., on Sept. 5, 1912, was a son of the late Major Symington, of Baltimore, and brother of Capt. Powers Symington, U.S.N., at present Naval Attaché in London. He married Miss Emily Neville Taylor, daughter of the late Col. Daniel Morgan Taylor, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

The sad death of Hugh Frederick Cooke, the ten-year-old son of Capt. E. H. Cooke, paymaster, U.S.A., occurred at Honolulu, H.I., Sept. 7, 1912, due to his falling beneath the wheels of a heavy truck loaded with lumber. All the efforts of Dr. S. C. Barnes, who was in charge of the case, and Drs. Kennedy and Judd to save his life proved unavailing, and he died at the Queen's Hospital four hours after he received his injuries. The boy was riding his bicycle on Makiki street near his father's home, and being a novice it proved more than he could manage just as he approached the truck. The bicycle slipped and threw him directly under the truck, before the rear wheels, one wheel passing over his abdomen. He was rushed to the Queen's Hospital and Major Kennedy, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was called in with Dr. Judd, and it was decided to attempt a difficult operation which, while offering little chances of success, still seemed the only possibility of saving the boy's life. The operation was performed, but the internal bleeding had been too severe and the unfortunate lad died at half-past six with his parents by his bedside. Captain Cooke stated that he could not blame the driver, who did not even see the accident, as the boy fell before the rear wheels.

Mrs. Margaret E. Alden, widow of Dexter Alden, and mother of Mrs. William L. Howard, wife of Captain Howard, U.S.N., and grandmother of Mrs. Charles C. Gill, wife of Lieutenant Gill, U.S.N., died at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 26, 1912, in her eighty-first year.

Mr. William Paul Riley, oldest brother of Lieut. J. W. Riley, U.S.A., died Sept. 12, 1912, at Bamberg, S.C.

The recent Round Robin handicap polo tournament at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., in which two teams from the 9th U.S. Cavalry and teams from the 4th Field Artillery, Denver Polo Club and the Post Freebooters participated, was won after a hot struggle by the 4th Field Artillery. Although the men had had no practice after the long march through the mountains, the playing of the winners steadily improved throughout the tournament under the enthusiastic encouragement of their

supervising manager, Major Horn. The winning players were Lieutenants Devers, Erlenkotter and McBride, Captain Wheeler (team captain) and Lieutenant Rogers. At the last meeting of the regimental polo association Major T. N. Horn was elected manager, and he has inaugurated a systematic course of instruction and games to develop a team which will do honor to the regiment. Two battalion teams contest weekly for points and several ponies are being trained for the work. Teams of enlisted men are to be coached as soon as the horses are sufficiently advanced in their training.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Capt. Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., who has been on duty in the Navy Department, will on Oct. 2 take command of the Ohio.

Gen. E. M. Coates, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Coates, who have been spending a week in Burlington, Vt., as guests of the Van Ness House, left Sept. 20 for Atlantic City, N.J.

A daughter, Anne Eloise Sweeney, was born to Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Sweeney, 21st U.S. Inf., at Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 19, 1912.

Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gordon, who passed the summer at Atlantic City, have reopened their house on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. A. N. Faulkner, who with her small daughter has been spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Rodney, New Castle, Del., will leave the first of October to join Captain Faulkner at Fort D. A. Russell.

Gen. George Andrews, U.S.A., The Adjutant General, has taken up his residence at 2123 R street, N.W., Washington, D.C., the premises formerly occupied by Mrs. Tanner, widow of Rear Admiral Tanner, of the Navy. Mrs. Andrews is now with him. Miss Katherine Andrews, their daughter, is expected about Oct. 1. She has been visiting friends at Kennebunkport, Me., and Newport.

A new flag was raised on the flagstaff at the High School building, Richmond, Me., Sept. 16, 1912, during which appropriate remarks were made by Salmaker C. E. Tallman, U.S.N., retired, who made the flag and presented it to the High School. In a few well-chosen and patriotic words by the superintendent, Dr. James S. Norton, the flag was accepted in behalf of the school, with a promise to respect and take care of same.

The Army and Navy Girls' Club of California has resumed its meetings after the summer months' vacation, the first meeting being held with the Misses Stewart at their home in Arch street, Berkeley, five hundred forming the diversion for the guests. Miss Winifred Mears won the first prize and Miss Helen Baily the second. One of the pleasant features of the afternoon was the reading of a letter from Mrs. Eugene W. Crockett, née Nance, a former member of the club, in which she tells of her wedding, which took place in Manila Aug. 1.

Lieut. T. P. Bernard, 7th U.S. Cav., according to the Manila Times, met with a bad accident Aug. 8 while riding at Fort McKinley, where he is stationed with his regiment. Lieutenant Bernard was riding along with some brother officers when a horse running wildly and ridden by Chaplain Edward F. Brophy, 7th U.S. Cav., came from the opposite direction and collided with Lieutenant Bernard's horse, throwing the Lieutenant to the ground. He struck heavily on his head and elbow, and was obliged to go to the post hospital for treatment.

Through its president, Col. Garland N. Whistler, U.S.A., retired, the Army and Navy Club of New York city, has tendered a reception to Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, after the latter arrives at New York about Oct. 6. The date for the reception has been left to the Rear Admiral to select. Not since the reception to Admiral Dewey when he returned from Manila after the destruction of the Spanish fleet there has the club given a reception to a Navy officer, and it is intended to make the planned reception a memorable one. The following committee has been appointed to make suitable arrangements: Major W. T. Romaine, Capt. H. F. Quackenbush, N.G.N.Y.; Major Charles G. Dwyer, U.S.A., Capt. John M. Campbell, U.S.A., and Col. J. F. Suplee, N.G. Md.

The commandership-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States has now devolved, through the death of Lieut. Gen. Arthur McArthur, upon Col. Arnold A. Rand, of the Massachusetts Commandery. Colonel Rand, in his first order as commandership-in-chief, announces with profound sorrow the death at Milwaukee, Wis., on Sept. 5, 1912, of Lieut. Gen. Arthur McArthur, U.S.A., retired, commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Colonel Rand also says: "A career of singular brilliancy and of marked and successful service came to its close in the midst of the men he loved so well and who in stricken grief knelt beside our chief. In tender memory commanderies of the Order will take appropriate action and colors will be draped for three months."

On the invitation of Colonel Gignilliat, Superintendent Culver Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill., Col. C. A. H. McCauley, U.S.A., delivered his lecture on "The Philippines and Their Peoples" before the Summer Naval School, the Cavalry School and the School of Woodcraft at Culver, Ind., recently, the audience numbering six hundred. It was illustrated by a large number of colored stereopticon slides, loaned by Prof. Fay Cooper Cole, the ethnologist of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. Professor Cole spent four years in the Philippines, living among various wild tribes of Luzon, Mindanao and other islands, and was elected a member of a number of the tribes whose language he learned and with whom he lived. He is considered the greatest living authority on the ethnology of the Philippine Islands, and while there took over 4,000 pictures for the collections of the Field Museum.

Some 30,000 persons were present at the celebration in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 21, 1912, of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Antietam. 10,000 children being among the spectators. Two hundred veterans of the famous battle reviewed the troops of a younger generation. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis delivered the oration, after an invocation by Mgr. E. W. McCarty. After a military concert and a song by Miss Eleanor Bennett, who is blind, the veterans walked to the review field, where a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the 3d Battery. The 14th N.G.N.Y., under Colonel Foote, and a portion of the 9th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., under Colonel Morris, with two brigades of boys' military organizations passed in review before the veterans. Benediction by Bishop Burgess closed the ceremonies. A reunion was held in the evening in the 14th Regiment armory, where the veterans were entertained by the War Veterans and Sons Association.

Col. Samuel E. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen are registered at the Grafton, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Noyes are registered at the Manhattan Hotel, New York, N.Y.

Chaplain Hugh M. T. Pearce, U.S.N., has recently arrived at the U.S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., for duty.

Capt. John J. Boniface, 2d Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Boniface have taken an apartment at the Brighton, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Lieut. Richard Wainwright, Jr., U.S.N., and small son are now at Warrenton, Va., where they will spend the winter at Carter Hall.

Surg. Isaac W. Kite, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kite and Miss Anita Kite, who spent the summer in the mountains of Virginia, have returned to Washington, D.C., and opened their apartment at the Cordova.

Mrs. Margaret B. Schenck, widow of Col. A. D. Schenck, U.S.A., after spending the summer at Freeport, I.L., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. C. R. Wilcox, 2311 Calow Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Jane Wilkes, daughter of the late Admiral Wilkes, U.S.N., has been taken ill at Salunda, N.C., but it is hoped will soon be strong enough to be brought to her home in Washington, D.C.

Colonel Birnie will leave Governors Island to assume the duties of Acting Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., at Washington, on Oct. 1. His family will remain at Governors Island for a short time longer.

Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Choate, at Stockbridge, Mass., has returned to Washington, D.C.

Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, gave a dance for the employees at their summer home, "Rock Maple Farm," Hamilton, Mass., last week, at the Town Hall in Hamilton.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Ovenshine, U.S.A., Mrs. Ovenshine and Miss Sallie Ovenshine, who spent the summer in Nova Scotia, are spending several weeks in New York, N.Y., before returning to Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Ralston, wife of Capt. Robert R. Ralston, U.S.A., and small daughter, who spent the summer at New Windsor, Md., have returned to Washington, D.C., and are at their apartments at the Cordova.

Mrs. Rush S. Fay, wife of Ensign Fay, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Illinois, and her sister, Miss Dorothy Anderson, daughters of Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., are spending ten days in Newport, R.I.

Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen and the Misses Allen have taken a house on New Hampshire avenue, in Washington, D.C., for the coming winter. They recently returned from Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Lieut. Col. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Wyeth and Miss Dorothy Wyeth, who have been spending the summer at Bay Head, N.J., have reopened their residence, 1823 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., for the season.

Mrs. Harrison, widow of Col. George F. E. Harrison, U.S.A., and Miss Leila Harrison, who have been visiting Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, U.S.A., at Fort Adams, R.I., have returned to Washington, D.C., where Miss Harrison will be presented to society this season.

Second Lieut. George W. Beavers, Jr., 2d U.S. Cav., has resigned from the Army to take effect Oct. 21, 1912, and has been granted leave to that date. He is a native of New York, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. class of 1908, and assigned to the 2d Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. C. H. Fisher, stationed at Columbus Barracks; Major Dean C. Howard, Jefferson Barracks, and Major Bayley K. Ashford, San Juan, P.R., all of the Army Medical Corps, are in Washington attending the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography.

Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., who has been making a series of visits, is now with Mr. and Mrs. George Dunlop at their country place near Chevy Chase, Md. She will return to Washington, D.C., the first of October, and join Admiral and Mrs. Bradford at their residence, 1522 P street.

Major George J. Newgarden, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Newgarden have reopened their home at 1633 Massachusetts avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the season, after spending the summer at the West Point Hotel, West Point, N.Y., visiting their sons at the Military Academy.

Major James H. Spencer, U.S.A., retired, has just returned to San Gabriel, Cal., from the Letterman General Hospital, U.S.A., Presidio of San Francisco, where he was under treatment for an injury to his back and spinal column. Major Spencer feels deeply grateful to all at said hospital under whose care he came, and the successful result was well worth the one thousand mile ride he was obliged to make.

Civil Engr. Frank O. Maxson, U.S.N., from Key West, Fla., with Mrs. Maxson and daughter visited the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., Sept. 6, and renewed old acquaintances. Mr. Maxson was civil engineer at the yard from June, 1897, to July, 1898, and will be remembered by many of the old settlers there. Their two sons, Frank and Louis, are physicians with an office in Seattle.

Mr. J. M. Carson, for many years Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, and more recently chief of the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce, and father of Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, Jr., U.S.A., is reported very critically ill at the Jewish Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. His advanced age, seventy-four, makes his condition very grave. Mrs. Carson and his daughter, Mrs. McDonald, of Washington, are with him.

Major William E. Horton, Q.M.C., U.S.A., was on Sept. 21 the host of a delightful dinner given at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C. The decorations and flowers of the table were of buff, the color of the Quartermaster Corps. The guests on the occasion were Major Gen. and Mrs. Aleshire, Misses Marjorie and Dorothy Aleshire, Mrs. George W. Goethals, Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., and Lieut. George S. Parton, 15th Cav.

A window in memory of the late Rear Admiral George F. Pearson, U.S.N., who was commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard from 1860 to 1864, was recently dedicated in St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N.H. The window is a gift of Mr. Thomas R. Proctor, of Utica, N.Y., formerly a paymaster in the U.S. Navy, and who was stationed at Portsmouth while Admiral Pearson was commandant, and who was later the Admiral's secretary when he commanded the Pacific Squadron. The window contains four allegorical figures, representing Faith, Hope, Fortitude and Wisdom, and has a bas relief of Admiral Pearson in the center.

Rear Admiral Leavitt C. Logan, U.S.N., has rented the Lieber cottage at Newport, R.I., for the winter.

A daughter, Davide Yulee Beckham, was born to Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Sept. 6, 1912.

A daughter, Kathleen Clare Hanigan, was born to the wife of Capt. Henry A. Hanigan, 22d U.S. Inf., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 4, 1912.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Remey, who have spent the summer at Jamestown, R.I., are now at the Hotel Dennis, in Atlantic City. They will shortly return to Washington to open their home for the season.

Brig. Gen. Edward J. McClelland, Col. James Parker, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman and Major Jesse Mc. Carter, U.S.A., arrived at Berlin, Germany, Sept. 25. They will proceed to St. Petersburg after a stay of five days in Germany. The officers comprise a board to examine cavalry abroad.

Master John Downes, the young son of Lieut. and Mrs. John Downes, U.S.N., of the Washington Navy Yard, was given a brilliant farewell the evening he left Jamestown, R.I., and in spite of the rain had more lights burned in his honor than for any summer resident leaving the island this year.

Capt. Robert L. Richards, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has resigned from the Army, has been on leave from his station at Fort Bliss, Texas. He was born in Ohio on Dec. 10, 1869, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in January, 1903, from California. He reached his present grade on Jan. 22, 1908.

Col. W. D. Beach, Cav., U.S.A., recently detached from the General Staff, being chief of staff of the Division of the Philippines, has been assigned by cable to the 4th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Colonel Beach sailed from Manila Sept. 15. The 4th Cavalry is under orders to sail for Honolulu Jan. 5, 1913.

Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, U.S.A., at present on duty in the Signal Corps in Alaska, and who returned to Valdez, has reported that Mount Wrangell was throwing out large volumes of smoke and lava. Instead of one crater there are now at least seven vents, he said, and, with the aid of field glasses, lava could be seen flowing across the glaciers.

Mrs. Gerhardt, Miss Gerhardt and Charles H. Gerhardt joined Major Charles Gerhardt, U.S.A., who is on duty at the Army War College in Washington, on Sept. 20. Charles H. Gerhardt returns to St. Luke's School, Wayne, Pa., on Sept. 26. The address of Major and Mrs. Gerhardt and Miss Gerhardt will be the Marlborough, Eighteenth street, Washington, D.C.

The first formal hop of the season at Fort Omaha will take place at the post gymnasium Oct. 11. The officers and ladies of Fort Omaha and Fort Crook will this year appear at the Ak Sar Ben coronation ball. The ladies will act as matrons of honor to the king and queen of Ak Sar Ben, and the officers will add much to the brilliancy of the occasion in full dress uniform.

The friends of Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, wife of Major Hartmann, commanding officer of Fort Omaha, will be glad to know that she has recovered from the nervous breakdown that has kept her ill since April. Part of the time Mrs. Hartmann has been at the Clarkson Memorial Hospital, Omaha, but is now at home at Fort Omaha. Phyllis, the small daughter of Major and Mrs. Hartmann, has returned to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Omaha, where she was entered last year.

Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th U.S. Inf., recreation officer at Fort Sheridan, Ill., has arranged the following program of entertainment: Soldiers' dance, post gymnasium, first and third Saturdays every month, music by 27th Infantry band. Drum Major Hooper director: moving pictures, Fort Sheridan Theater, every Tuesday at 8 p.m., boxing alternate Tuesdays; moving pictures, post hospital, for the sick, every Friday at 7:45 p.m.: illustrated lecture, Fort Sheridan guardhouse, for prisoners, every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; divine services, in the post chapel, every Sunday at 9 a.m.; minstrel show in October.

Mrs. Henry E. Eames, wife of Capt. Henry E. Eames, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at an auction bridge party Sept. 23 given by Miss Emma W. Powell at her home in St. Louis, Mo. The guests were prominent St. Louisans and from among the Army ladies stationed in the city, the "Army" carrying off the majority of the prizes. The winners at each table were Mrs. George B. Davis, Mrs. John A. Kress, Mrs. Earle W. Tanner, Miss Hickok, a sister of Mrs. Dwight Aultman, and Mrs. William Kinneally, of St. Louis. Mrs. Eames was presented with a pretty guest prize. A dainty collation followed the games.

Beta Theta Chapter of Delta Tau Delta fraternity has issued invitations to the unveiling of the tablet in commemoration of Major Archibald Willingham Butt, U.S.A., which took place in the University Chapel at Sewanee, Tenn., on Thursday, Sept. 26. The handsome bronze tablet bears the following inscription: "To commemorate the noble life and heroic death of Major Archibald Willingham Butt, U.S.A., an alumnus of Sewanee, who gave his life in the service of others on the Titanic, April 15, 1912, in the greatest disaster in marine history, this tablet is here placed by his brothers of Beta Theta Chapter, Delta Tau Delta Fraternity."

"Capt. Andrew Long, U.S.N., who until recently held the post of Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in Rome, and in departing carries with him the regrets of a wide circle of friends," says the New York Times, "had a farewell interview with King Victor Emmanuel, who presented to him a portrait of himself, accompanied with a most friendly and gracious inscription. Captain Long's cozy apartment in the Palazzo Moroni, which has been the scene of many pleasant meetings for bridge in the winter evenings, has been taken over by the Councillor of the English Embassy, H. G. Bering, while Comdr. R. G. White, who succeeds Captain Long, has found a home in the popular Ludovici quarter, not far from the Embassy."

"All of the commissioned officers of the National Guard of the Hawaiian Islands on Sept. 2," says the Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal, "joined in honoring Capt. Walter H. Johnson, U.S.A., a Minneapolis young man, assigned from the Regular Army as inspector and instructor of Militia for the islands, according to word that reached Minneapolis to-day. The Militia's maneuvers at Camp Damon, Oahu, had just come to a close and the officers were lunching together when one of their number arose and, with a brief speech, presented Captain Johnson with a handsome gold watch, the joint gift of the officers, in appreciation of his services. Capt. Walter H. Johnson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Johnson, 2005 Second avenue South, and a brother of Lieut. Arthur E. Johnson, commander of the mounted detachment of the 1st Regiment, Minnesota National Guard."

Col. C. A. Devol, U.S.A., Chief Quartermaster of the Panama Canal Zone, is in Washington.

Mrs. Christy and daughters are returning to the Naval Academy from Jamestown, R.I., Sept. 27.

Capt. Jens Bugge, 13th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Bugge with their young daughter are to sail on Oct. 5 for Manila.

Capt. Julian De Court, Phil. Scouts, wife and daughter sail for Manila on the Logan on Oct. 5 from San Francisco.

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General, returned from his leave of absence to the War Department on Sept. 27.

A daughter, Laura Lee, was born to the wife of Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, 1st Field Art., at San Francisco, Cal., on Sept. 11, 1912.

A son, Howard Norrington Smalley, was born to the wife of Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d U.S. Cav., Sept. 18, 1912, at Detroit, Mich.

Col. Joel T. Kirkman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kirkman have left Washington to reside in Chicago, Ill. Their address is No. 425 Oakdale avenue.

Major H. G. Cole, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever at the Walter Reed Hospital, is improving rapidly.

A son, Carter Brooke Jennings, was born to the wife of P.A. Paymr. Lewis Wise Jennings, U.S.N., at Culpeper, Va., Sept. 12, 1912.

Brig. Gen. James N. Wheelan, U.S.A., retired, was among the passengers sailing on board the S.S. Rotterdam last week for Rotterdam.

A daughter, Anne Randolph, was born Sept. 17, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. Randolph Perry Seudder, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Stevens are among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. George Dewey have returned to Washington, D.C., from Vermont, and opened their K street residence for the winter.

Col. F. G. Hodgson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who has been confined at the Walter Reed Hospital for some time, is reported to be recovering rapidly from his illness.

Comdr. W. M. Irwin, U.S.N., will close his cottage at Osterville, Mass., Oct. 1, and open his apartment at 1090 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., for the winter.

Miss Rebecca Price Craighill, daughter of Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill, C.E., has just entered Wellesley College. Her address for the winter is 603 Washington street, Wellesley, Mass.

Lieut. Col. K. Inouye, Military Attaché to the Japanese Embassy, left Washington, D.C., Sept. 20, to visit the West Indies and Central America. He will return at the end of October.

Mrs. Joseph Tilford, with her daughter, Mrs. Cameron, will return to Washington Oct. 1, and will be at 1738 P street. They will stop in New York for a few days from Fishers Island, en route to Washington.

Gen. Joseph C. Breckenridge, U.S.A., retired, and his two daughters, Miss Breckenridge and Miss Margaret Breckenridge, have returned to 2139 Wyoming avenue, Washington, where they will spend the winter.

Capt. John Howard, 19th U.S. Inf., has taken quarters No. 188A, on Grant avenue, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where he expects his wife to join him next February from her extended visit to her mother in San Francisco.

Capt. and Mrs. Harlow left Brussels on Sept. 12 for Holland and Belgium. They intend motoring through Germany, the Austrian Tyrol, Switzerland, Italy and France. They leave Paris Dec. 6 for the Holy Land and Egypt.

Gen. George M. Sternberg, U.S.A., gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Sept. 22, at his residence, 2005 Massachusetts avenue, in honor of Dr. Henry P. Walcott, president of the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography.

Miss Helen Colhoun, after spending a month in the mountains of Virginia, has returned to Chevy Chase, Md., where Mrs. Colhoun and her daughters have the Quackenbush cottage. The family will return to their city residence in October.

Messrs. Tucker, Kenyon and Macfarland announce that Mr. Horace G. Macfarland, Lieutenant commander, U.S.N., retired, is now associated with them in the general practice of law at their offices, Suite 901, Evans Building, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Irwin will spend the winter in Boston. Miss Mary Irwin will go to Europe and will be presented at court in Stockholm by her aunt, Mme. Thiebaut, wife of the French Minister to Sweden.

Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg gave a reception in Washington, D.C., Sept. 19, from five to seven o'clock, at their residence, 2005 Massachusetts avenue, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. John N. Hurty. Dr. Hurty is president of the American Public Health Association.

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first street, New York city, this week, were Paymr. Gen. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N., Col. W. C. Brown, Major W. P. Chamberlain, Col. E. Dravo, Col. E. W. Hubbard and Capt. R. E. Ingraham, U.S.A.

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., will be in Albany, N.Y., Oct. 1, to remain for ten days, in order to give assistance to the Adjutant General in installing the improved system of keeping records and papers in accordance with the system adopted by the War Department.

"The general court-martial of Capt. Arthur H. Bryant, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., which commenced Aug. 12," says the Manila Times, "was finished Aug. 13. The charges against Captain Bryant were that he was under the influence of liquor on several occasions at his station at Fort Wint."

On board the U.S.S. Connecticut at Newport, R.I., Sept. 26, Lieut. Comdr. André M. Proctor and Frederic N. Freeman gave a luncheon, which was followed by a reception and an inspection of the ship. Rear Admiral Osterhaus and Capt. Frank K. Hill, chief of staff, gave a reception on the night of Sept. 26, followed by informal dancing. Mrs. Osterhaus has arrived from New York.

Major and Mrs. Robert Alexander have returned to Annapolis from Round Bay, where they have been entertaining a house party in Long Point. Their guests were the Misses Steele, of Annapolis; Miss Louise Wilson, of Raleigh, N.C.; Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of West River; Mrs. W. D. Alexander, S. N. Moore, Tracy Davis, C. F. Osborne, Arthur Landis, Messrs. Conrad Grove, Albert Wilson and Robert Alexander, Jr.

Lieut. John G. Hotz, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Mrs. Hotz and the baby expect to be at Fort Monroe on Saturday, Sept. 28, after a short visit in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Winston Churchill, formerly of the Navy, and now residing at Cornish, N.H., was nominated for Governor by the Progressives at Concord on Sept. 26, and a platform largely confined to national issues was adopted.

On the arrival of Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, Gen. Staff, at Berlin, to relieve the retiring Military Attaché, Capt. Samuel G. Shartle, C.A.C., he was met by the intelligence that his stay would be brief owing to the provision of the detached service legislation. Even the period of Captain Bjornstad's convalescence at Fort Snelling from the effects of a wound received in the Philippines must be counted against him as detached service.

In a description of a visit to General Nogi appearing in the Evening Post George Trumbull Ladd says: "Comparing General Nogi with Admiral Togo, with whom I had taken dinner and spent an evening, by private invitation from a Japanese friend, I noted that the former was considerably smaller than the latter, and that while both had grave and kindly faces and simple, friendly manners, Nogi's features were much more mobile and changeable, while his gestures and speech were more spontaneous and expressive of varied emotions. In conversation he had at one moment an air of eager interest, the next, perhaps, of quiet and suppressed sadness, and the third of almost childlike mirth. His first remark was to remind me that it had been just two years ago that very morning that, before full sunrise, the series of desperate and bloody charges began which ended with the capture of 203-Metre Hill. As a slight shadow passed over his countenance I remembered how his only surviving son had perished in one of those charges, the other having already offered up his life to his country at the battle of Nansan. Conversation soon turned upon the action of the San Francisco authorities and the resulting 'situation' (which was undoubtedly at the time very acute) between the two countries. No other Japanese with whom I had talked over this delicate matter had seemed so sensible and willing to make allowances as to the causes and bearings of the entire transaction as was General Nogi. The General then told how hard he and his soldiers found the Manchurian winter to bear. Many of the privates, in their marching previous to settling down at the siege of Port Arthur, had found their clothing too heavy to carry; and having thrown it away, great numbers of them were being severely frost-bitten. The conversation turned to the topic of the moral aspect of the then situation in Japan—an aspect of the nation's life and prospective development, which was at that time giving greatest concern to all the thoughtful and most truly influential and wise patriots and statesmen of Japan. In my judgment, these men are to-day much more seriously afraid of the effeminacy and corruption which the financial struggle with America and England may bring to them than of our Army and Navy. General Nogi, too, as did all the others, regarded the present time as, from the moral point of view, extremely critical. The remedy for the threatened evils, if any could be found, must consist, he thought, in instructing all the children of the common people, and in trying to get the upper classes to set a good example."

THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Chief of the new Quartermaster Corps, is preparing a circular which will contain the general instructions for officers in the new corps. It will probably be a larger document than Circular No. 7 and will be a manual for the Quartermaster Corps. In this circular General Aleshire will extend the general policy of decentralization set forth in Circular No. 7 for the old Quartermaster's Department to the Quartermaster Corps. It has the approval of President Taft, as it was under his jurisdiction, as Secretary of War, that this policy was inaugurated in the Quartermaster's Department. The plan is briefly described in an appendix to Circular No. 7, W.D., 1907, which provided that quartermaster's supplies be supplied from designated depots upon requisitions approved by department commanders. Among the advantages claimed for this system may be mentioned:

1. It will place upon department commanders and their chief quartermasters the duty and responsibility for the proper and economical supply of their commands, and therefore will insure a proper equipment of troops for field service at all times.

2. It will give the chief quartermaster and other quartermasters the experience of supply in their respective spheres (a limited independence) and bring to their offices duties and responsibilities in time of peace they would be required to meet in time of war.

3. It will give elasticity to the entire Quartermaster Department and relieve the office of the Quartermaster General of many details which, it is thought, more properly pertain to the offices of the chief and post quartermasters.

4. As the allotments cannot be exceeded, it will enforce greater economy in issues, better care and protection of supplies than obtain at present, and will tend to prevent deficiencies in appropriations.

5. Inasmuch as the allotments made will necessarily have a proper relation to the number of troops to be supplied, the tendency will be to encourage and stimulate among department commanders and department chief quartermasters a spirit of rivalry to accomplish with means available the best possible results toward keeping troops in good condition for active service at all times and well supplied with articles necessary for their comfort while in garrison.

6. It will obviate the accumulation of surplus stores at posts in the department and lessen losses through deterioration of stock from remaining too long in storage.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Sanctuary," by Maud Howard Peterson, is a novel of especial timeliness in view of the social unrest among the laboring classes. The hero, a man of wealth, culture and position, tries by leading a dual, though blameless, life as society man and mill foreman to do something toward solving what some people call a "problem," the relation of one social class to another. But in attempting to solve this question he becomes involved in another problem, still older and equally serious, the relation of man to woman. The author makes "brotherhood" the keynote of the story, and the soul development of three characters, each along different lines, the chief issue. In doing this she unites something of the Buddhist wisdom of the East with the Christian faith of the West, and in this way seeks to show that the basis of all wisdom and all faiths is something deeper than creed and broader than race differences. The complicated love situation is handled with skill and force, the style charms, and the great teachings of the book strongly impress the reader. The volume is from the press of Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company, Boston.

The author in private life is Mrs. E. T. Hoopes, wife of Paymaster Hoopes, U.S.N. Mrs. Hoopes is known to many in the Service also by her magazine articles published under the name of Anna E. Finn, "The Sanctuary" is expected to rival in popularity "The Potter and the Clay," which came from her pen eleven years ago.

Fitting in admirably with the general awakening of a popular desire for greater cleanliness in drinking cups in public places, etc., is the work of Capt. John Sayre Marshall, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, on "Mouth Hygiene and Mouth Sepsis" (Lippincott, Philadelphia). Dr. Marshall was formerly examining and supervising dental surgeon, U.S.A. The author gives instances of illnesses brought on by the lack of properly cleaned teeth and lays down the proposition which may be objected to by many as too sweeping: "Guard well the health of the mouth and the stomach will take care of itself." In all abnormal affections and conditions the salivary secretions are hyper-acid, and as a result the teeth are particularly prone to rapid decay. Captain Marshall says he observed while on duty in the Philippines that our soldiers afflicted with amebic dysentery and sprue were liable to rapid dental decay. Mouth washes, he holds, are of little value except as toilet articles. They have little or no inhibitory effect upon the micro-organisms of the mouth. An antiseptic of sufficient strength to inhibit the growth of any mouth bacteria would prove so irritating to the mucous membrane that it could not be borne. Mouth cleanliness produced by mechanical means is the only preventive of these conditions, says the author, yet there are dentists who recommend certain washes as tending to keep down the development of micro-organisms. The teeth are not the only object of the attention of the author. Dr. Marshall says that the tongue is not only an unruly member as noted in Scripture, but also is a harbor of refuge for many organisms that find a lodging in the tiny grooves and depressions of the upper surface of the tongue. Therefore he advocates the daily use of a tongue scraper of ivory, bone or celluloid. In these days, when the tongues of the campaign orators fairly drip venom and gall, this recommendation is not a bad one. The Japanese provide such a scraper with every toothbrush.

PRESIDENT JORDAN'S OPINIONS.

Stanford University, Cal., Sept. 21, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In response to your editorial of Sept. 14 let me say: "Armament trust" is your word so far as I remember, not mine. There are "Steel Trusts" and "Powder Trusts," I am told, but what connection, if any, they have with each other I do not know. But there is certainly an armament lobby at every capital, and under this head I would include all people who endeavor, whatever their motive, to influence Congress or Parliament to put more money into armament. The presence of a lobby does not involve any matter of bribery, nor any necessary moral obliquity on the part of its members. As I have sent telegrams opposed to the "two-battalion" program, I am willing to be counted as a member of the "peace lobby."

I am certainly better acquainted with the forces that work for armament expenditures in Europe than I am in America, because these matters have been written up by able men conversant with the details. I have never been in Washington at the season when "the schemes" of Japan and Germany are regularly aired. I know of the influences brought to bear on Congress at that time chiefly from hearsay. Men of ability, for example a recent Secretary of the Treasury and a recent chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, have been in Washington at the time and have stated vividly their own impressions.

The Magdalena Bay hoax was avowedly the work of journals who were urging the case of naval expansion. Apparently it had some motive behind it. As to the relation of the Senate to this matter, it will be noticed that the President gave no support to the action of the Senate. The Senate stated explicitly that it had no knowledge that the Japanese government bore any relation to Magdalena Bay. They might further have stated that the same was true as to any Japanese syndicate.

I do not charge the armament interests of this or any other country with striving to bring on war. It is not war, but appropriations which interests their promoters.

It is surely not true that any adequate board has ever considered the actual needs of the country, the nature and ability of its enemies, who they are, what they are and why they are likely to attack us.

These are matters with which the war boards as such cannot properly deal. These involve questions of economics, politics and social science, matters far removed from the field of army and navy experts. When it is desired to give military protection to a certain region military experts should determine the cost, or the best methods of making a given cost effective. In the building of warships the advice and experience of the naval board should rule. The question of whether any particular nation needs defense from any other nation is not a military affair. It is a matter to be determined by civilian statesmanship. If any group of statesmen has seriously considered these matters, what the enemies are against whom we are fortifying Hawaii and the Panama Canal, the report has escaped my attention.

I was perhaps unfortunate in not making it clear that in saying that real war ceased forty years ago I referred to international wars, among confessedly equal nations. While the Russo-Japanese war was one of the most savagely fought and most destructive wars in modern history, its origin was in the petty encroachments of promoters and timber thieves on the forests and ports of Korea, encroachments which were resented by Japan as threatening the integrity of Korea, and therefore her own safety. The Russian government had apparently little knowledge of what was going on and less knowledge of the ability of Japan to resent it.

The theory that the chief element in the steadily increasing cost of living the world over is primarily related to the steadily increasing burden of taxation cannot be dismissed with a word. It is the plain truth. The war debt of the world is now about \$37,000,000,000. On this increasing amount the world pays interest. The municipal debts of the world, doubling about once in ten years, amount now to over \$20,000,000,000. The armament cost in time of peace amounts now to about \$2,250,000,000 yearly. These sums of interest and expenditure are met mostly through indirect taxation, and are paid for by the people of the civilized world. Roughly speaking, the taxes of the world have been doubled since 1897. The prices of most articles are primarily fixed in the world market, London. Feeling the burden of growing taxes every man puts up his prices if he can, and the burden falls most heavily on him who has least power to withstand the pressure. In this increased burden the largest factor has been that of increase of

naval expenditure. It is true that the prices of many articles in America have been artificially raised by various influences, but the rising cost of living is not an American phenomenon and rests on no local cause. It is probably felt less in the United States than in any other country, for our people are very much farther from tax exhaustion than those of any other great nation except Canada.

The essential point is that expert opinion should be all-powerful in the building of ships and forts when the proper authorities shall determine that ships or forts are needed. But the questions as to possible dangers from any particular nation or group of nations belong to the realm of economics and politics, and should be solved on their own merits by experts in this field without regard to what other nations under other influences may be trying to do. There is no reason why we should have a navy larger than that of France unless our need is greater than the need of France. Because the value of a dollar ten years hence is less in purchasing power than a dollar of to-day the rate of interest is steadily rising, while the value of government bonds and other securities bearing low rates of interest steadily falls.

It is not necessary that the richest nation on earth should have for that reason the most costly navy. Our nation lies outside the current of wrangling world politics because it is in another continent, because it is a republic and because our Constitution forbids secret treaties and alliances. It is richer than any other nation, more favored in its situation, and it has no avowed rivals or enemies. In general, it has possessed two great sources of strength and guarantees of peace, both rarely known in Europe. These are a solvent treasury and a civil tongue in its foreign office.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

[Reduced to a final analysis it appears that "hearsay" is the only authority Dr. Jordan has for reflecting upon men whose character for probity and high-minded regard for public duty is quite as high as his own. Dr. Jordan is the only person, so far as we know, who avows that the Magdalena Bay "hoax," as he calls it, was "the work of journals who were urging the case of naval expansion." The matter of naval expansion was not suggested in connection with the discussion of this subject, which was introduced in a speech by Mr. Lodge in the Senate Feb. 29, 1912, at the close of which the following occurred, as reported in the Congressional Record of that date: "Mr. Smith, of Michigan: Mr. President, we have just listened to an able, exhaustive and instructive address delivered by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge], which must have left a profound impression upon all Senators. I do not believe there is a member of this body who does not appreciate the value of this intelligent and patriotic contribution to the discussion upon the arbitration treaties now before the Senate, and that it may be immediately available to us all I ask unanimous consent that the speech just delivered by the Senator from Massachusetts be printed forthwith as a public document. The order was reduced to writing and agreed to." The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations considered that there was enough in the Magdalena Bay affair to call for the unanimous adoption by them in July following of a resolution reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine. Dr. Jordan evidently seeks for his facts in the depths of his interior consciousness.—EDITOR.]

OF WHAT USE ARE ARMY CHAPLAINS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A fair question and often asked. I am informed that even the lawmakers of our land are asking whether chaplains' work could not be as well or better done by local ministers. This fact may excuse me for what I write.

Last January troops were ordered to China from the Philippine Islands. Unless the chaplain had thought of it they would have come without a chaplain, because the headquarters of a regiment was not ordered to accompany the expedition. Chaplains do not enjoy leaving their wives, friends and comfortable homes to go into unknown dangers more than other men. After reminding his superior officers that he felt he should offer his services to accompany the men to that lonesome land of a thousand new temptations to youth he is ordered to accompany them.

One of his first thoughts is to pack part of the 4,000 books he has collected as a library for his regiment. No, the Government did not purchase them for him. He begged them or secured them as best his own resources would permit. Song books, stereopticon and lantern slides, organ and games, such as checkers and chess, and everything he can think of that will help the men pass their weary hours.

But what is our regular work? This month the regular program has been: Sunday morning at eight visit the hospital with an armload of magazines; ask the men to attend while we cheer them and at the same time turn their minds toward sacred things, with a special reminder to pray. This is followed by a request for them to bow their heads while we offer an informal prayer for the healing of their bodies and souls. We pass among them to hear any special requests or take a letter to send a mother, sister or sweetheart, for sometimes they have not a stamp.

With the magazines left from our last visit we go to the guardhouses, where men are confined for some military or moral offense. We supply them with reading, and a sincere address accompanied by an apt story to point them to the better path of life. As we have three compounds we visit three prisons, hear complaints, urge men to write their loved ones at home and receive their letters to be stamped. Thus the morning is spent. We have tried to point a hundred or more men to better ways of life. In the evening we hold chapel services, attended by from fifty to 150 men. Three Sundays of the month we have preached at churches of the city to which our people are invited.

On Monday nights we have been responsible for the leading of a prayer meeting which the converted soldiers have carried on for many weeks.

Wednesday nights have been employed in giving the men a stereopticon entertainment or a lecture with pictures.

Friday nights have been spent reading to the sick in the large hospital ward from books of recitations.

Last night we read "Through the Flood" from "Bonnie Brin Bush." Next it may be "Mrs. Wiggs" or "Sky Pilot." But last night we could not read anything even semi-humorous. Why? Day before yesterday the surgeon placed his hand on the chaplain's shoulder with the statement that a soldier would not recover from the deadly gangrene which he had gotten in a manner I need not mention. Our surgeons, of which there are none better, had been beating back approaching death

for many weeks. There is no such disease in America. The chaplain visits the man, who can with difficulty be aroused to consciousness. When conscious of the chaplain's presence the dying soldier grasps the hand placed on his forehead.

Yesterday we repeated our visit to try to turn the man's mind to his future. But it is rather late when one must be aroused to momentary consciousness to prepare for the future.

"Chaplains are non-combatants and need go into no danger." When, with half broken heart, he is about to leave the hospital, a Hospital Corps man follows him with a basin of water in which has been placed something to kill germs, and he is reminded that the disease of the man is such that the man by touching it and then touching his body so infected himself that holes the size of a hat crown resulted. Recalling the odors from the body and the breath of the man, whose eternal interests caused him to forget all else, he cannot help ask whether even a chaplain is free from danger in the Army.

Last evening, after the subject for reading had been announced, a man with awful grief and demented eyes came begging like something of which we have read that he might talk with the chaplain. He is led into a nearby private place and the door is closed, only to be opened by a corps man who has been ordered to watch lest the man commit some violent act. By the chaplain's request the door is again shut. The first thing the man says in his wild-eyed manner is, "Chaplain, I have done something so awful that I do not think I can live longer in this world." Placing his hand on his shoulder, the chaplain assures him that he may confess his act to his chaplain if it will help him. The sin he confessed is not proper for other ears to hear. With broken hearts we kneeled to plead forgiveness and peace of mind from Him who alone can make clean an unclean heart.

The chaplain looks after the libraries and reading rooms, after fighting for a tent or some little corner to place them. He holds Sunday schools for the soldiers' and officers' children when there are children. He superintends a post school for part of the year, with one teacher for every fifteen men and one teacher all the year, for all soldiers may attend school at least four months if they wish. He prepares notices, plans services and entertainments, and supports his own work even to securing his own hymn books, because Congress cannot afford to authorize such expenditures. This chaplain, by the sale of photographs, since coming to China has raised money enough to buy and install a moving picture machine to entertain the men and try to keep them from the thousands of "hell holes" with which they are surrounded. Within the month we have distributed a couple dozen Testaments, given pledges against liquor or tobacco, and many other things of which we seldom think because they come as a matter of course.

Yes, a chaplain finds plenty to do, the nature of which makes it impossible for even his officers to know. The English chaplains here hold more public services than the American, because they are ordered to visit their outposts each week, while we go only every month; and in their service every man must attend religious worship, while ours attend or not as they wish.

I have written the above "certificate of moral character," as Abraham Lincoln called his first inaugural, as a justification and apology for the existence of an Army chaplain.

JOSEPH CLEMENS, A.M., Chaplain, 15th U.S. Inf.

UNIFORM OF CHAPLAINS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Sept. 10, 1912.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to Chaplain Waring's letter in your issue of Aug. 24, 1912, in reference to certain changes in the uniform of chaplains, and your editorial comment on the same subject, I desire to say:

I am the authorized representative of the chaplains who desire certain changes in the uniform for chaplains and the author of a petition to the War Department requesting these changes.

The changes desired affect the chaplains only, and they are the best judges as to what effect these changes will have on their efficiency.

The members of the Service at large are not vitally interested in this matter, as it will not affect them in any way, and I do not believe they are capable of passing judgment on such a subject. They are experts on military matters, the chaplains are experts on moral and religious matters and all those things best calculated to assist them in the performance of their duties. It is just as absurd for a disgruntled chaplain to appeal to the officers of the line in this matter as it would be for a disgruntled line officer to appeal to the chaplains in a purely military matter.

The members of the Service at large do not know what the chaplains are asking for (and they would never get a correct idea from Chaplain Waring's letter), nor do they know what reasons they present to support their request. These are matters that should be presented to the War Department in the regular way, and until the War Department acts upon them I do not believe it is proper to publish them to the Service at large.

As to how the chaplains stand on this subject it may be interesting to know that out of the sixty-four chaplains now on the active list fifty-one, or eighty percent of them, have signed the request for the changes desired. Of the remaining thirteen, only six of them have expressed disapproval; the other seven, having made no answer at all, are presumed to be indifferent in the matter.

There are fifteen chaplains on the active list of the Army of the same denomination as Chaplain Waring (Roman Catholic). Of these eleven have signed the request asking for the change in the uniform, two have disapproved and two have not answered. I mention this to show that this is in no way a denominational question.

A. A. PRUDEN, Chaplain, 2d Inf.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Sept. 9, 1912.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Chaplain Waring appeals "to you, Mr. Editor, and through you to the Army, for an expression of sentiment in this matter (change in the chaplain's full dress uniform)." This discussion properly belongs to the chaplains themselves, and should not be dragged into the papers. Why did Chaplain Waring not appeal to the chaplains in the Service? Chaplain Waring's ideas about the status of clergymen in the Army are rather peculiar. Does the Service uniform hinder the chaplain and embarrass the soldier? Would a clerical garb do better? A few months ago Chaplain Waring was promoted to the rank of captain. The law did not compel

him to accept it. The advocate of contract chaplains and obsolete uniforms might give us all a good example by dropping his rank, pay and allowances as captain. He might even end his "contract" and return to his diocese to learn about rank and precedence, when his bishop tries to find a place for him out on the prairies of Iowa or in a little town or in the metropolis. There is rank under one name or other wherever he goes. And rank has a lot to do with his work, as he would find, among all classes of men. Rank alone may not make him a successful pastor and leader of men, but his success would depend all the time very perceptibly on his status among the rest of the clergy.

Contract chaplains would hardly prove successful, as any Medical Reserve Corps man will tell you from an analogy with his own case. Desirable clergymen will not feel attracted to the position. Why should they? They lose their status in the diocesan clergy. A contract status in the Army would unnecessarily humiliate them by invidious comparison of their professional preparation with that of their colleagues in the Army and the different results. Give the chaplains, therefore, what a great majority of them advocate as a proper recognition of their important office, the early elimination from the uniform order of such expressions as "except for chaplains," etc. Make them feel less out of place at functions, where the commanding officer prescribes a certain uniform and the chaplain must apologize for appearing in an inferior uniform. Most of us would rather dress at such occasions in civilian clothing than in a uniform that is not considered proper for the occasion, but civilian dress is forbidden by order in Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

FRANZ J. FEINLER, Chaplain, 1st Inf.

Manganese ore is among recent mineral discoveries in the Philippines, according to the Bureau of Science at Manila. It was found in considerable quantities, but when the question of developing the ore as an industry was looked into it appeared that an export wharfage charge exists on all kinds of ore. If the ore were taken in ballast to Japan this charge would not be serious, but if it were shipped to the west coast of America the freight rate would reduce profits to the vanishing point. The same is true in regard to iron ore. It is believed that if the law were altered, remitting these export duties, it would greatly benefit the industries of the islands.

The application of the Edison Storage Battery to a new use was tested on Sept. 25, when the first railroad train operated by storage batteries equipped with a multiple unit control ran from the Pennsylvania station in New York city to Long Beach and back. The train, which was designed by Ralph H. Beach, president of the Federal Storage Battery Car Company of Silver Lake, N.J., consisted of three cars. It was equipped with Edison storage batteries and is owned by the United Railways Company of Cuba. The run of twenty-five miles was made in fifty-six minutes and the return trip in the same time. One hundred and twenty railroad men, electrical engineers and business men made the trip. Mr. Beach said that his train had been made possible only through the genius of Mr. Edison.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Company announce that Mr. F. R. Record, of Washington, D.C., has been engaged as manager of their Washington branch store, which is to be opened about Nov. 1 with a full line of uniforms, equipments and civilian clothing. A location convenient to the State, War and Navy Building is to be selected for the Washington branch.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. SEPT. 26, 1912, WAR DEPT.
Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., from Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to Fort Meade, S.D., relieving Major Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., M.C., who will proceed to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.

Leave for fifteen months and fifteen days, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C.

Col. Isaac W. Littell, Q.M. Corps, A.Q.M.G., will report on Jan. 1, 1913, to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty as chief quartermaster of that division. All other officers of the Quartermaster Corps (quartermasters, commissaries and paymasters) on duty in the Philippines Division on Jan. 1, 1913, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to stations and duty as officers of the Quartermaster Corps.

ABSENCE FROM DUTY.

G.O. 31, SEPT. 12, 1912, WAR DEPT.
1. The following extract from "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 24, 1912, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Provided, That no officer or enlisted man in active service, who shall be absent from duty on account of disease resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs, or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct, shall receive pay for the period of such absence from any part of the appropriation in this act for the pay of officers or enlisted men, the time so absent and the cause thereof to be ascertained under such procedure and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

2. Absence from duty because of the intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors, or because of incapacity resulting from venereal diseases not contracted in line of duty, is within the purview of the statute quoted above; and any officer or enlisted man who, on or after Aug. 24, 1912, has been absent or may hereafter be absent from duty for any such cause or causes, is not entitled to pay, as distinguished from allowances, for the period of such absence.

3. Whenever an officer or enlisted man is absent from duty due to causes within the purview of the statute quoted above, the company commander will state in the "Daily Sick Report" his opinion to that effect by noting "No; G.O. 31, 1912," in the column headed "In line of duty" of the "Company Officer's Report," and the surgeon will in like manner record his opinion in the column "In line of duty" of the "Medical Officer's Report." Notice that such an entry has been made will at once be brought to the attention of the officer or enlisted man concerned by the company commander. When the company commander and the surgeon are in accord, the finding, if approved by the commanding officer, shall be final. Should the company commander and the surgeon disagree, or should the commanding officer dissent, the latter will call a board of officers of not less than two members, one of whom shall be a medical officer, to report upon and make recommendations in the case. Approval by the commanding officer of the findings of this board shall be final; but if the commanding officer disapproves the findings of the board the proceedings will be forwarded for the action of the next higher authority.

In the case of a company commander or of an officer or enlisted man not carried upon the rolls of a company the duties hereinbefore required of the company commander will be performed by the next superior officer under whose command or

direction the officer or enlisted man concerned may be serving. The terms "company" and "company commander" will be understood as including a troop, battery, band, or detachment, and the commanding officer thereof.

4. When it has been determined in the manner hereinbefore prescribed that an officer has been absent from duty due to causes within the purview of the statute quoted above, the proper commanding officer will forward to the division commander a report showing the inclusive dates of the absence and the cause thereof. This report will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army for transmission to the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, who will take the necessary action looking to stoppage of pay for the period of absence from duty. In cases arising in the Philippines Division, the division commander, at the time of the sending of the original report to the Adjutant General, will transmit a copy thereof to the chief quartermaster, Philippines Division, who will take the necessary action toward securing the proper stoppage of pay.

When it has been determined in the manner hereinbefore prescribed that an enlisted man has been absent from duty due to causes within the purview of the statute quoted above, the proper commanding officer will make notation to that effect on the pay rolls or on final statements giving the inclusive dates of the absence, and the paymaster will make deduction of pay for such period. If it is impracticable to determine within the month in which the absence from duty occurs that such absence was due to causes which should deprive the soldier of his pay, he will not be permitted to draw pay for that or any subsequent month until the cause of the absence from duty has been determined.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 12, SEPT. 16, 1912, WESTERN DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. George Bell, Jr., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as inspector general of the division with station in this city during the absence of Col. John L. Chamberlain, L.G.

G.O. 12, SEPT. 21, 1912, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

During the temporary absence of Major Frederic D. Evans, adjutant general of the department, from these headquarters, 2d Lieut. Raymond D. Smith, 4th Inf., aid, will perform the duties of acting adjutant general of the department.

G.O. 10, SEPT. 18, 1912, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Troops serving on border duty within the department will until further orders, draw subsistence supplies from points as follows:

Those at Marfa including the Big Bend country of the Rio Grande and east of that station, from Fort Sam Houston; those west of Marfa, from Fort Bliss.

By command of Brigadier General Steever:

W. S. Scott, Major, A.G.

G.O. 53, AUG. 7, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Publishes regulations with a view to reducing telegraph and cable tolls, by making changes in existing regulations requiring certain telegraphic reports.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Arthur S. Conklin, G.S., is relieved from duty Washington, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail about Nov. 5, 1912, for Honolulu for duty. (Sept. 24, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Leave for fifteen days, about Sept. 19, 1912, is granted Lieut. Col. Beecher B. Ray, Q.M. Corps (D.P.G.) (Sept. 17, C. Div.)

Capt. William E. Hunt, Q.M. Corps (quartermaster), upon the completion of his temporary duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to El Paso, Texas, and assume charge of the general supply depot to be established at that place. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Capt. William H. Tobin, Q.M. Corps (quartermaster), is assigned to the 68th Company, C.A.C., upon his relief from detail in the Quartermaster Corps, and will then join that company. (Sept. 23, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 76, Sept. 5, 1912, as relates to Lieut. Col. Moses G. Zalinski, deputy Q.M.G., is revoked. (Sept. 16, D.E.)

Capt. Fred C. Doyle, Q.M. Corps (paymaster), is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect Nov. 30, 1912, and is attached to the 1st Field Artillery, Dec. 1, 1912. The C.O., 1st Field Artillery, will assign Captain Doyle to the command of a battery of that regiment serving in the Philippine Islands and Captain Doyle will at proper time join that battery. (Sept. 21, War D.)

Col. G. S. Bingham, Q.M. Corps, will report in person to Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., at Columbus, Ind., on Oct. 19, 1912, for the purpose of undergoing the annual physical examination and riding test. (Sept. 18, D. Lakes.)

Major Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Q.M. Corps (quartermaster), is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, to take effect Oct. 5, 1912, and will proceed to the United States and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via the Suez Canal, is granted Major Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Q.M. Corps (quartermaster), upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Capt. Tilman Campbell, Q.M. Corps (commissary), is relieved from detail in that corps, Nov. 30, 1912, and is attached to the 1st Field Artillery, to take effect Dec. 1, 1912. The C.O., 1st Field Artillery, will assign Captain Campbell to the command of a battery of that regiment serving in the Philippine Islands and Captain Campbell will at the proper time join that battery. (Sept. 21, War D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. George F. Downey, Q.M. Corps (deputy paymaster general), is extended ten days. (Sept. 21, War D.)

Major Harry L. Pettus, Q.M. Corps (quartermaster), now on leave at Boyce, Va., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of the Q.M. Corps for duty in his office. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (Post Comsy. Sergt.) George Ellis, now at Seattle, Wash., is assigned to duty in the office of the purchasing commissary, that city. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Chester Sanders (appointed June 25, 1912, from battalion sergeant major, 24th Infantry), now at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, will report to the C.O., Camp Stotsenburg, for duty. (Aug. 5, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edward Ford, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (Post Comsy. Sergt.) John Salter, now at San Antonio, Texas, on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Crockett, Texas, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. (Post Comsy. Sergt.) William S. Carney, who will be sent to Omaha, Neb., for duty in his office. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Each of the following officers, Q.M. Corps, is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect on the date set opposite his name, and will then proceed to join his proper station:

Capt. Robert C. Williams (Paymr.), Nov. 30, 1912.

Capt. Arthur Cranston (Q.M.), Nov. 30, 1912.

Capt. James S. Young, Jr. (Q.M.), Oct. 31, 1912.

Capt. Charles B. Clark (Comsy.), Oct. 31, 1912.

Capt. James D. Tilford (Q.M.), Oct. 15, 1912.

Capt. William H. Tobin (Q.M.), Oct. 31, 1912.

Capt. William W. McCommon, Jr. (Q.M.), Nov. 30, 1912.

Capt. John L. Jordan (Q.M.), Nov. 15, 1912.

Captain Williams is assigned to the 7th Cav., to take effect Dec. 1, 1912.

Captain Cranston is assigned to the 6th Inf., to take effect Dec. 1, 1912, vice Capt. James M. Kimbrough, Jr., 6th Inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment, Nov. 30, 1912.

Captain Young is assigned to the 17th Inf., Nov. 1, 1912, vice Capt. Collin H. Ball, 17th Inf., relieved from assignment, Oct. 31, 1912.

Captain Clark is attached to the 16th Inf., Nov. 1, 1912.

Captain Tilford is assigned to the 3d Cav., Oct. 16, 1912, relieved from assignment to that regiment, Oct. 15, 1912.

Captain Tobin will proceed at the proper time to join the 68th Company, C.A.C., as heretofore directed.

Captain McCommon is attached to the 13th Inf., Dec. 1, 1912.

Captain Jordan is assigned to the 12th Inf., Nov. 16, 1912, vice Capt. Rhee Jackson, 12th Inf., who is relieved from assignment to that regiment, Nov. 15, 1912. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. (Post Q.M. Sergt.) David A. Nelson, upon his return to duty at Alcatraz, Cal., will be sent to the Presidio of Monterey. (Sept. 25, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. M. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. Leon C. Garcia, M.C., from duty at Camp McGrath, Batangas, to Manila, for duty as transport surgeon of Logia, with station in Manila. (Aug. 5, Phil. D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Samuel J. Morris, M.C., upon his relief from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Glenn L. Jones, M.C., from further duty at Camp Connell, Samar, to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (Aug. 5, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect upon completion of his examination for promotion, is granted Capt. Albie W. Williams, M.C. (Sept. 20, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. Robert L. Richards, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 20, 1912. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C., is relieved from his present duties and will repair to Washington for duty. (Sept. 24, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Robert W. Holmes, M.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 6, 1912. Leave to and including Oct. 6 is granted 1st Lieutenant Holmes. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Majors Albert E. Truby and Louis T. Hess, M.C., are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, to be held in New York city Nov. 11-16, 1912. In the event that it shall be impossible for Majors Truby and Hess to attend the Congress, Major Henry H. Rutherford and Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., are detailed for the duty indicated. (Sept. 24, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Harold W. Jones, M.C., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Leave for two months, about Oct. 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Maddux, M.C. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, M.C., having reported, is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at Chicago, relieving Capt. Perry L. Boyer, M.C. (Sept. 16, C. Div.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Oliver Kinsey, Jr., M.R.C., is ordered to active duty and will repair to Washington for the required course of instruction. (Sept. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Howard Priest, M.R.C., is relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (Sept. 24, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Archibald Robbins, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 21, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Jens Christensen, H.C., will report on or before expiration of furlough to the president, Army Medical School, 721 Thirteenth street, NW, this city, for temporary duty (instruction in X-ray work). (Sept. 23, War D.)

Sergt. Henry F. Stoddard, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles Heppner, H.C., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, is relieved from duty with Ambulance Company No. 4 and will be sent to Manila, Division Hospital, to await the sailing of first available transport leaving for the United States, to report at Fort McDowell for duty. (Aug. 8, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ruffin B. Jacks, H.C., from duty at the Division Hospital, Manila, and to sail on transport to leave Manila Sept. 15, 1912, for the United States, to report at Fort McDowell for duty. (Aug. 6, Phil. D.)

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Contract Surg. Alvin W. Schoenleber will proceed from Ancon, Canal Zone, to Washington, Army Medical School, for a course of instruction. (Sept. 24, War D.)

The following contract surgeons will repair to Washington and report in person at Army Medical School, on or before Oct. 1, 1912, for course of instruction at that school: George R. Callender, Harry Louis Dale, Charles C. Hillman. Sept. 25, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

First Lieut. Arthur R. Ehrnbeck from duty at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., upon the completion of the course of instruction at that school, to Seattle, Wash., take station and report in person to Major James B. Cavanaugh for duty under his immediate orders.

Second Lieuts. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., Creswell Garlington and Beverly C. Dunn are relieved from station in Washington and from duty at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., upon the completion of the course of instruction at that school, and will then report at Washington Barracks for duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers.

Second Lieut. Daniel Dee Pullen from station in Washington and from duty at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, upon his relief from temporary duty at West Point, N.Y., and will then proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty with Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers.

Second Lieuts. Carey H. Brown, Oscar N. Sohlberg, Donald H. Connolly, Raymond F. Fowler and David McCoach, Jr., are relieved from station in Washington and from duty at the Engineer School, upon the completion of the course of instruction at that school, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Major W. D. Connor, C.E., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, and will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., C.E., about Oct. 5, 1912. (Sept. 25, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 81, Sept. 13, 1912, these headquarters, as relates to Col. Frank Baker, O.D., is revoked. (Sept. 16, D.E.)

Ord. Sergt. Norman N. Pearson (appointed Sept. 19, 1912, from first sergeant, 49th Company, C.A.C.), now at Fort Williams, Maine, will be sent to Fort McKinley, Maine, for duty. (Sept. 21, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Linder, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Marcus F. Cooper (appointed Sept. 21, 1912, from sergeant, 149th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Howard, Md., will be sent to Fort Wetherill, R.I., for duty. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. George W. Brown (appointed Sept. 21, 1912, from sergeant, 67th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., is assigned to duty at that post. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. William Horn (appointed Sept. 21, 1912, from first sergeant, Co. H, 23d Inf.), now at Fort George Wright, Wash., will be sent to Manila, on the transport to leave San Francisco Nov. 5, 1912. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John C. Holt (appointed Sept. 21, 1912, from sergeant, 93d Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Stevens, Ore., is assigned to duty at that post. (Sept. 25, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. Charles H. Campbell and Sergts. Clyde B. Williams and Thomas J. Zimmerman, S.C., now at Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Sept. 23, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Leave for four months, about Nov. 1, 1912, is granted Capt. Timothy M. Coughlan, 1st Cav. (Sept. 12, D. Div.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. George W. Beavers, Jr., 2d Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 21, 1912. Leave from Sept. 24 to and including Oct. 21, 1912, is granted Lieutenant Beavers. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Leave for four months, about Oct. 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, 2d Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas, with permission to go beyond the sea. (Sept. 14, C. Div.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. HUGH L. SCOTT.

Capt. James H. Reeves, 3d Cav., from duty at the Army War College, Nov. 15, 1912, to join his proper station. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, 3d Cav., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with the 1st Squadron of his regiment. He will report to the C.O. Patrol District of El Paso, for further orders. (Sept. 10, D. T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

The following assignment of an officer in the 4th Cavalry is hereby announced: Capt. Cornelius C. Smith to Troop D.

Capt. John S. Fair, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty at the Army War College, to take effect Nov. 3, 1912, and will then join his regiment. (Sept. 23, War D.)

Sergt. William F. Saportas, Troop E, 4th Cav., was on Sept. 18 appointed squadron sergeant major, 2d Squadron of the regiment, to take effect Sept. 13, 1912.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav., on expiration of the leave granted him. (Sept. 13, D. Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

So much of G.O. 22, Aug. 3, 1912, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Robert McG. Littlejohn, 8th Cav., to report to the commanding general, Western Division, in time to embark on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., about Oct. 5, 1912, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Littlejohn so to report in time to embark on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Nov. 5, 1912, and to proceed on that transport to the Philippine Islands. (Sept. 20, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Major William T. Littlebrant, 9th Cav., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., as heretofore directed. (Sept. 21, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort McDowell for duty. (Sept. 19, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Donald A. Robinson, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (Sept. 23, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

The 12th Cavalry, from Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort Meade, S.D., will proceed by marching to Hot Springs, S.D., so as to arrive there Sept. 18, 1912, for the annual practice march and field inspection. Upon completion of the duties assigned at Hot Springs the troops will return by marching to their proper stations. The squadron of the 12th Cavalry on temporary duty at Chadron, Neb., will be directed by the C.O., Fort Robinson, to join the troops from that post while on the march at such place as may be convenient after the 14th instant. (Sept. 7, D. Mo.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., will proceed Oct. 1, 1912, to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Sept. 11, C. Div.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

The retirement of Chaplain Henry Swift, 14th Cav., is announced. He will proceed to his home. (Sept. 21, War D.)

Major Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, and will repair to Washington for duty. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Troop C, 14th Cav., fully armed and equipped for field service, supplied with thirty days' rations and thirty days' forage, will proceed by rail from Fort Clark, Texas, to Marfa, Texas, at which point it will detract and take the field in the vicinity of Presidio, Texas, for the purpose of preventing violations of the neutrality laws of the United States. Major George H. Cameron and 2d Lieut. Henry R. Smalley, 14th Cav., will accompany this troop, the former to assume and exercise command of the troops operating in the Big Bend region, the latter as squadron adjutant. (Sept. 4, D. T.)

The detachments of Troop E, 14th Cav., now stationed at Eagle Pass, Del Rio, and at the mouth of Las Moras Creek, in connection with the enforcement of the neutrality laws of the United States in the vicinity of these points, will be relieved, as soon as practicable, by Troop B, 14th Cavalry, which for this purpose will be divided into similar detachments. When so relieved Troop E will return to Fort Clark, Texas. All movements will be made by marching; troop headquarters will be located at Eagle Pass. Hospital Corps men and Indian Scouts now with Troop E will be attached to Troop B. (Sept. 10, D. T.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Charles W. Taylor, Cav., will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about Nov. 5, 1912, for Manila for duty. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Gaston, Cav., is assigned to the 10th Cavalry. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Col. Herbert J. Slocum, Cav., from further duty as an acting inspector general. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. William C. Brown, Cav., having reported this date, is assigned to duty as assistant to the inspector general of the division. (Sept. 23, E. Div.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. D. J. RUMBOUGH.

Leave for three months, on arrival of the October transport in San Francisco, is granted Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 1st Field Art. (Sept. 10, W. Div.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Sergt. Leon R. Sandford, Battery D, 4th Field Art., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Missouri, and will be sent to Jefferson City, Mo., for duty and to relieve Sergt. Alfred B. Stedman, Battery C, 4th Field Art., on Oct. 1, 1912. Sergeant Stedman upon relief will be transferred to Battery D, 4th Field Art., and sent by the commanding general, Central Division, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. Sergeant Sandford will be transferred Oct. 1, 1912, to Battery C, 4th Field Art., with a view to filling the vacancy created in that battery by Par. I, Wyo. 133, War D., 1911. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Leave for four months, about Dec. 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Henry L. Newbold, 4th Field Art., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., with permission to leave the United States to go beyond the sea. (Sept. 23, C. Div.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William Bryden, 5th Field Art., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 20, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Leave for twenty days, about Oct. 12, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Marshall G. Randol, 6th Field Art., recruiting officer. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Sept. 12, C. Div.)

UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., Field Art., will proceed to Richmond, Va., and if necessary to Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., pertaining to the instruction of the Field Artillery organizations of the Militia of Virginia. (Sept. 23, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, C.A.C. (Sept. 11, D. E.)

First Lieut. Youri M. Marks, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Allison B. Deans, Jr., C.A.C., from duty at that depot and from further duty on recruiting service. (Sept. 20, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Youri M. Marks, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Sept. 21, 1912, and the name of 1st Lieut. Allison B. Deans, Jr., C.A.C., is removed therefrom, to take effect Sept. 20, 1912. Lieutenant

Deans is assigned to the 81st Company, C.A.C., to take effect Sept. 21, 1912, and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join that company. (Sept. 20, War D.)

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 220, Sept. 18, 1912, War D., as directs Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, C.A.C., to proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty as disbursing officer is amended so as to direct Captain Gardner to proceed to Fort Totten for duty as disbursing officer of the Torpedo Depot. (Sept. 20, War D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 36, Feb. 12, 1912, War D., as directs Lieut. Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A.C., to report to the C.O., Artillery District of Manila Bay, for duty is revoked. Lieutenant Colonel Hawthorne upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., and assume command of that post. (Sept. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, C.A.C., Fort Wint, Grande Island, will repair to Manila, Division Hospital, for treatment. (Aug. 1, Phil. D.)

Leave for ten days, upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, is granted Chaplain John A. Ferry, C.A.C. (Sept. 23, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank Geere, C.A.C., is extended fourteen days. (Sept. 23, War D.)

The name of Major Frank E. Harris, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, Nov. 20, 1912, and the name of Major Henry D. Todd, Jr., General Staff, is removed therefrom to take effect Nov. 19, 1912. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Major Frank E. Harris, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, Nov. 20, 1912, vice Major Henry D. Todd, Jr., General Staff, who is relieved as a member of that corps, to take effect Nov. 19, 1912. Major Harris will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to sail from that place about Nov. 5, 1912, for the Philippine Islands for duty. Major Todd, after his relief as a member of the General Staff Corps, will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. William R. Doores, C.A.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty at New Orleans, La. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Engr. Meyer Silverman, C.A.C. (appointed Sept. 19, 1912, from private, 97th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Adams, R.I., will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Major William F. Pence, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Howard, Md., about Oct. 15, 1912, and then to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Sept. 25, War D.)

The following enlisted men, Coast Artillery Corps, will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Engr. Ernest Kuehn, Fort Terry, N.Y., to Fort Adams, R.I.; Engr. Frederick Schroeder, Fort Adams, R.I., to Fort Banks, Mass.; Fireman Charles W. Rogers, Fort Washington, Md., to Fort Stevens, Ore. (Sept. 25, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

So much of G.O. 22, Aug. 3, 1912, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. John H. Hineman, Jr., 1st Inf., to report to the commanding general, Western Division, in time to sail from San Francisco about Oct. 5, 1912, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Hineman so to report in time to sail about Nov. 5, 1912, and to proceed on that transport to Honolulu, H.T. (Sept. 20, War D.)

Capt. Campbell King, 1st Inf., from duty at the Army War College, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take transport about Nov. 5, 1912, to Honolulu, to join his regiment. (Sept. 25, War D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. Charles Lincoln, 2d Inf., from duty at the Army War College, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Dec. 5 to join his regiment. (Sept. 25, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

The leave heretofore granted 2d Lieut. John S. Singleton, 3d Inf., is extended twenty days. (Sept. 21, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. BUTTLER.

The leave granted 1st Lie

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Leave for four months, about Oct. 1, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Lester D. Baker, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., with permission to leave the U.S. to go beyond the sea. (Sept. 17, C. Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Leave for one month, about Oct. 1, 1912, is granted Major Charles C. Clark, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Sept. 16, D. Lakes.)

Par. 20, S.O. 224, Sept. 23, 1912, War D., relating to Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 27th Inf., and Frank B. Hawkins, 29th Inf., is revoked. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Second Lieut. Barton K. Yount, 27th Inf., having reported for duty in connection with Progressive Military Map of the U.S., will, upon completion of the office work connected with this duty, proceed to Richmond, Mich., for station. (Sept. 19, C. Div.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 129, c.s., these headquarters, as applies to 2d Lieut. Emmett W. Smith, 27th Inf., is revoked. Lieutenant Smith is relieved from duty in connection with Progressive Military Map of the U.S. and will return to his proper station. (Sept. 18, C. Div.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Capt. James A. Moss, 29th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to Albany, N.Y., and report on Oct. 1, 1912, to the adjutant general of New York for temporary duty for a period of ten days pertaining to the reorganization of the adjutant general's office. (Sept. 19, War D.)

Major Douglas Settle, recently promoted and assigned to the 29th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Jay, N.Y. (Sept. 24, E. Div.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave to and including Jan. 24, 1913, is granted Col. William L. Buck, Inf. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Col. William L. Buck, Inf., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. (Sept. 24, War D.)

The leave for two months granted Col. James S. Rogers, Inf., is extended two months. (Sept. 14, W. Div.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William M. Fassett, Inf. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, upon his relief from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco to Col. Charles G. Morton, Inf. (Sept. 25, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted Capt. Henry Rodgers, P.S., is extended to Nov. 5, 1912. (Sept. 21, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers are ordered to take effect this date: First Lieut. James E. Abbott from the 2d Cav. to the 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler from the 10th Cav. to the 2d Cav. Lieutenant Abbott upon the expiration of his present leave will join the regiment to which transferred. (Sept. 20, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Capt. Thomas W. Darrah from the 27th Inf. to the 29th Inf.; Capt. Frank B. Hawkins from the 29th Inf. to the 27th Inf. Each of the officers named will join the station to which he may be assigned on expiration of leave. (Sept. 23, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Infantry arm are ordered: Capt. Thomas W. Darrah from the 27th Infantry to the 29th Infantry, Capt. Frank B. Hawkins from the 29th Infantry to the 27th Infantry. Each of the officers will, upon the expiration of his present leave, join the station to which assigned. (Sept. 25, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: First Lieut. Frederick Mears from the 1st Cav. to the 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright from the 15th Cav. to the 1st Cav. (Sept. 25, War D.)

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The following promotions and assignments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Walter F. Martin, 2d Cav., promoted to captain, rank Aug. 28, 1912, assigned to 9th Cav.

First Lieut. Henry J. McKenney, 13th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 3, 1912, assigned to 12th Cav.

Captain Martin will join station to which he is assigned.

Captain McKenney will remain on duty with the 13th Cavalry until further orders. (Sept. 21, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

First Lieuts. William R. Taylor, 3d Cav., and John P. Hasson, 6th Cav., will report to Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 6th Cav., president of the board at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for examination for promotion. (Sept. 19, C. Div.)

First Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, Cav., will report to Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 6th Cav., president of the board at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for examination for promotion. (Sept. 19, C. Div.)

Captains Frank M. Caldwell and James J. Hornbrook, Cav., will report to Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 6th Cav., president of the board at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for examination for promotion. (Sept. 16, C. Div.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Ira L. Reeves, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., vice Capt. Harold L. Jackson, retired, relieved, and will proceed to his home. (Sept. 21, War D.)

DETACHED AND UNASSIGNED.

The names of Capt. Richard H. McMaster, 5th Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Levi G. Brown, 9th Cav., are placed on the list of detached officers, Sept. 22, 1912, and the names of Capt. Dan T. Moore, Field Art., and 1st Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, Cav., are removed therefrom, to take effect Sept. 21. Captain Moore is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery and Lieutenant Campbell is assigned to the 9th Cavalry, to take effect Sept. 22. In addition to commanding battery Captain Moore will perform his duties as commandant of the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla. (Sept. 21, War D.)

TO JOIN STATIONS.

Each of the following officers is relieved from his present duty at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to join his proper station so as to be actually present for duty with the battery or company to which assigned or attached on or before Dec. 15, 1912: Capt. John W. Furlong, 6th Cav.; John E. Munroe, C.A.C.; Charles R. Miller, C.A.C.; Allen J. Greer, 16th Inf.; Hanson B. Black, 2d Inf.; Laurence Halestad, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Harold W. Huntley, 3d Field Art.; Matthew A. Cross, C.A.C.; Philip H. Worcester, C.A.C.; Royden E. Beebe, 14th Inf.; Robert M. Campbell, Cav.; Kerr T. Riggs, Cav. (Sept. 21, War D.)

TEST RIDES.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 9, 1912, for the physical examination and test ride prescribed: Majors George LeR. Irwin and Major John D. L. Hartman, Q.M. (Sept. 16, D.E.)

The following officers will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report to the post commander not later than Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1912, for the physical examination and test ride: Col. Frank Baker, O.D.; Col. Arthur C. Ducat, Inf.; Lieut. Col. Lansing H. Beach, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Francis R. Shunk, C.E.; Majors Evan M. Johnson, Inf.; Richard C. Croxton, Inf.; Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf.; Jesse C. Nichols, O.D.; Robert Alexander, Inf. (Sept. 13, D.E.)

Col. William A. Shunk, Cav., A.I.G.; Lieut. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M. Corps (D.Q.M.G.), and Lieut. Col. James B. Houston, Q.M. Corps (D.P.G.), will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the annual examination and riding test. (Sept. 17, C. Div.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at San Juan, P.R., Oct. 18, 1912. Detail for the court: Col. Stephen C. Mills, I.G.; Col. William Stephenson, M.C.; Majors William M. Morrow, P.B.R.; Frank W. Coe, C.A.C., and George T. Patterson, A.G.; Capt. Stewart McClellan, Decker, Edwin J. Griffith, Miles K. Taillie, Orval P. Townsend and Frank C. Wood, P.R.R.; and Laurence Angel, P.R.R., judge advocate. (Sept. 18, E. Div.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., Sept. 23, 1912. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Charles H. Barth, Major Robert H. Noble, Capt. Alfred T. Smith, Walter B. McCaskey, Frederick W. Benteen, Andrew C. Wright, 1st Lieuts. Louis Solliac, 2d Lieuts. Walter S. Green-

cen, Frederick C. Phelps, James D. Rivet, Edward A. Everts, John R. Walker and Marion P. Vestal, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Stilwell, 12th Inf., judge advocate. (Sept. 17, W. Div.)

A board of officers to consist of Major B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M. Corps, Major Charles E. Tayman, 1st Inf., Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth, 2d Inf., 1st Lieut. Adam E. Schlammer, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Larry B. McAfee, M.C., is appointed to meet at Honolulu for the examination of Capt. David B. Case, Q.M. Corps, to determine his fitness for promotion. (Sept. 17, W. Div.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Major Gen. William W. Wetherpoon, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans is appointed to meet at the War Department, Sept. 20, 1912, for the purpose of selecting officers for detail in the General Staff Corps. (Sept. 19, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., Capt. Joseph A. Worthington, M.C., and 2d Lieut. Oliver S. McCleary, 16th Inf., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Sept. 23, 1912, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine Ord. Sergt. William Davis, retired, as to his qualifications for the position of superintendent of a national cemetery. (Sept. 17, W. Div.)

A board is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for the examination of officers of Cavalry. Detail: Col. Charles M. O'Connor, Lieut. Col. Augustus P. Blockson, Major John W. Heard, 6th Cav., Major Charles Y. Browner, and Capt. Armin Mueller, M.C. (Sept. 16, C. Div.)

PROGRESSIVE MILITARY MAP.

The following officers having reported at these headquarters for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States will proceed to the places set after their respective names in the state of Michigan for station, and will enter upon the field work in the districts assigned them: Second Lieuts. Thomas M. R. Herron, 28th Inf., Sault Ste. Marie; John H. Muncaster, 4th Inf., Kinross; Emmett W. Smith, 27th Inf., Richmond; John F. Landis, 7th Inf., Port Huron; William A. Beach, 23d Inf., Dundee; Joseph P. Aleshire, 6th Cav., Monroe, until completion of that district, thence to Marine City and Emil F. Reinhardt, 26th Inf., Mount Clemens. (Sept. 11, C. Div.)

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers of the Militia are authorized to attend and pursue a course of instruction at the garrison schools designated, respectively:

At Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Col. W. F. Reichardt and Capt. C. R. Hall, Arkansas N.G.

At Fort Rosecrans, Cal., 1st Lieut. W. W. Rhein and 2d Lieut. R. B. Taylor, Cal. N.G.

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., 1st Lieut. R. W. Benedict, Capt. Graham Fletcher and D. A. Preston, Wyo. N.G.

At Fort Myer, Va., 1st Lieuts. C. L. Adams, F. B. Schlosser, J. H. Scharf and Capt. L. B. Ernest, D.C. N.G.

At Fort McPherson, Ga., Col. S. I. McCants and Capt. G. B. Egger, Miss. N.G.; Capts. L. W. Hasslock, J. H. Noland, Tenn. N.G.; 1st Lieut. T. J. Bryson, Ga. N.G.; 1st Lieut. G. T. Waggoner, Miss. N.G.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Scobey, Tenn. N.G.; 2d Lieut. M. Coffey, Miss. N.G.

At Fort Sheridan, Ill., Major A. V. Smith, 1st Lieut. H. J. McMillan, 2d Lieut. F. J. Starkey, 2d Lieut. P. J. Burgess, Ill. N.G.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Major O. B. Kilmer, Capt. C. F. Beyer, 1st Lieut. Basil Middleton, 1st Lieut. L. O. Barick and 2d Lieut. W. H. Kelley, Ind. N.G.

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Major W. H. Bailey, Iowa N.G.; Capts. F. J. Hubbard, H. A. Brown, R. K. Aleott, M. L. Higbee, B. M. Lennon, G. W. Stiles, H. E. Kelty and 2d Lieut. E. H. Juni, Minn. N.G.

At Plattburg Barracks, N.Y., 2d Lieut. F. G. Bauer, 8th Inf., Mass. N.G.

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Capt. J. G. Rankin, 1st Lieut. Ray Hebler and 2d Lieut. R. S. Dean, Mich. N.G.

At Fort George Wright, Wash., Capts. W. C. Hinman and G. R. Lovejoy, Washington N.G.

At Fort Lawton, Wash., Capts. John Carroll and B. C. Ross, Washington N.G.

At Fort Thomas Ky., Capt. J. A. Watson and 1st Lieut. C. H. Layman, West Va. N.G. (Sept. 23, War D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

First Sergt. Marcus L. Kincaid, Army War College Detachment, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 24, War D.)

The following officers will report in person to the C.O., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., at such time as he may designate, for the purpose of taking the physical examination and riding test: Col. Louis Brechemin, M.C., St. Louis, Mo., and Col. Curtis McD. Townsend, C.E., St. Louis, Mo. (Sept. 17, D. Mo.)

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSDALE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding.

At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, Signal Corps.

At New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Totten, N.Y.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Hancock, N.J.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Leave Honolulu S.F. about Sept. 5 Arrive Guam about Sept. 13 Arrive Manila about Oct. 2 13

Leave Sherman Nov. 5 Arrive Nov. 13 Arrive Manila Nov. 26 Dec. 2 13

Leave Manila Nov. 15 Arrive Nov. 20 Arrive Manila Dec. 4 Dec. 12 24

General offices, Army Transport Dock, foot of Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Manila for Seattle, Wash., Sept. 18; arrived at Mücke, Japan, Sept. 25.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LISCUIM—In Shanghai.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Capt. F. D. Ely, Q.M. Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco Sept. 15; left Nagasaki Sept. 23.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. H. K. Taylor, Q.M. Left San Francisco for Manila P.I. Sept. 5; left Honolulu Sept. 1.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

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JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 23, 1912.

Miss Frances Kauffman spent the week-end as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Edward Carpenter, wife of Captain Carpenter, C.A.C., arrived from New York for a visit of several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lee, of St. Louis. Her sister, Miss Margaret Lee, who has been spending the late summer with her, accompanied her to St. Louis. Capt. John Savage Bates, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Bates, of St. Louis, have gone to Tucson, Ariz., for the winter. Mrs. Bates was formerly Miss Josephine Walsh, and since Captain Bates's retirement they have made their home with Mrs. Bates's father, Julius S. Walsh, of Delmar Boulevard.

Miss Anne Kress, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. John A. Kress, Vernon avenue, St. Louis, entertained at luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Miss Mellona Green, whose marriage to Jefferson Barnes took place Saturday. The table decorations were in pink gladioli and ferns, covers being laid for eleven. The guests were Miss Green, Mesdames Jesse M. Holmes and William H. Peak, of Jefferson Barracks, and Mesdames Chauncy Clark, Thomas J. Moss, Ashley Gray and Andrew H. Kaufman and Misses Grace Price, Richard Maltbie and Louise Hemingway. Lieut. and Mrs. Julius C. Peterson departed on Wednesday for Chicago. Lieutenant Peterson returned to the post on Saturday, but Mrs. Peterson expects to visit with relatives and friends until Nov. 1.

The time for the concerts by the depot band has been changed from 7:30 p.m. to 8:15 p.m. owing to the cool weather. They are given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, with a short program immediately after the guard mount on Tuesday and Thursday mornings. Parade follows the concerts on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. In order to accommodate the large audiences that attend the moving picture shows in the old mess hall building, two performances will be given every evening instead of one. Exceptionally fine pictures were shown on Sunday evening. Music is furnished by Pvt. Stanley C. Wallace, of the depot band.

The baseball season has closed, the Hospital Corps team winning the first prize and pennant, and the 18th Recruit Company winning second prize and pennant. Of the twenty-five scheduled games the Hospital Corps team won twenty-one; the 18th Recruit Company, seventeen; the 16th Company, thirteen; the 15th Company, eleven; the 27th Company, seven, and the 23rd Company, five. The records of the first ten individual players follow:

(A, games played; B, times at bat; C, number of hits; D, stolen bases; E, runs; F, batting average.)

Player.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Private Deal, H.C.	20	89	39	13	32	.438
Sergt. Witcher, 18th Co.	25	121	48	37	48	.396
Corpl. Porter, 18th Co.	23	106	40	8	33	.377
Pvt. Waggoner, H.C.	24	108	36	20	35	.333
Pvt. Farrell, 27th Co.	18	62	20	7	16	.322
Pvt. Loker, 15th Co.	25	86	27	12	33	.313
Pvt. Chall, 27th Co.	21	74</				

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While rifle experts the world over are talking of the wonderful performances of the service rifle and ammunition at this year's international matches it might be well to mention the officers in the Ordnance Department who have been largely responsible for the development of such a perfect arm. It is generally being recognized the world over that the rifle now in use in our Army and Navy has no equal in hard service. The work of developing the present sight was done by a board of which Col. S. E. Blunt, U.S.A., now retired, was president, and Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson was recorder. These two officers worked together in developing a peep sight which is being copied the world over. During the thirteen years in which the rifle was going through the various stages of development Colonel Blunt and Colonel Thompson, in addition to Major Walter G. Penfield and Col. W. S. Peirce, were identified with the important features of its construction.

No credence is given to the report that the British battleships under construction or those of any other country are to be equipped with 14-inch guns. It is stated at the Navy Department that the reports that the guns on the British battleships are to be of 15-inch caliber are without foundation. At the same time the Navy Department is not assuming that some nation will not equip its battleships with larger caliber guns. The work of preparing the plans for a 16-inch gun is going forward, and by the time that any other nation attempts to equip its ships with 14-inch or larger guns the Navy will be ready to produce a 16-inch gun. Just at present there does not seem to be any need for the 16-inch gun in the Navy, and no steps will be taken toward its construction until there is.

It has been decided to conduct the tests of the various lifeboats and life-saving apparatus under the joint War Department and Commerce and Labor Department Board at Norfolk on Oct. 6 or 7. It is planned to take a transport out around the Capes and make all the tests during heavy weather, so that the board will be able to determine the actual merits of the different lifeboats and life-saving devices. It will probably be the first experiment of this character ever conducted.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1853. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armysnavy, Newyork.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1912.

MAYOR GAYNOR ON SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

To those who raise their hands in gestures of horror at the thought of bluejackets and soldiers playing baseball on Sunday, we commend the views of our Catholic Mayor Gaynor, of New York, on Sabbath observance as expressed in an address to the Men's Club of the Fort Washington Reformed Church in New York on Sept. 24. The Mayor discussed the question from the viewpoint of the heterogeneous character of our population and the belief of the millions who have come to this country from Christian lands beyond the sea that to play on Sunday is not at all inconsistent with the observance of the commandment against work on the Lord's Day. The general idea of the impossibility of forcing upon a mixed population the standards of a single group of citizens was the keynote of the Mayor's remarks which were as follows:

"If we were all of the original stock in this country, and kept the still Sabbath as they kept it when I was a boy up in the country where I was born and brought up, there would be no trouble about it at all, because all would be of the same opinion. But this is a great foreign city. The bulk of the population here is from all the nations of the earth—every nation on the Continent of Europe.

"What have they been brought up to? The still Sabbath? No. They never heard of it until they stepped on our shore. Not in the loins of their remotest ancestors do they inherit the notion of keeping still on Sunday. The Scripture says, or the commandment says, 'Thou shalt do no manner of work on Sunday.' And they interpret it just to mean that. Some of them are very quick to say there is no prohibition against play or exercises on Sunday. That is their view of it. It is not for us to say that they are altogether wrong. That is the way they have been brought up from earliest Christianity up to this hour on the Continent of Europe.

"And there are a few people who have come down on my head with venom and viciousness, because I do not in some way take all these people by the neck and make them think that it is a sin to play ball on Sunday, or to go to Coney Island, or do anything except sit around. Did you ever imagine the whole East Side sitting on the curbstone on Sunday?"

It is exactly from such a practical standpoint that the matter of Sunday amusements in the Services should be approached. The men in the Army and Navy come from families in which there is by no means a unanimity of sentiment regarding the keeping of Sunday. It would be a simple matter if the parents of recruits were in favor of the old Puritan Sabbath which was observed in such a manner as to suggest the inquiry of the little boy whether if he was good and went to Heaven he could not go down to Hell Sunday afternoons and play. But we find that some recruits come from families in which there is a wide latitude in the keeping of the first day of the week, while others have been told from childhood up that taking any amusement whatever on Sunday is a work of the Evil One. In these days of liberal views on the Sabbath, it is safe to say that a large majority of the members of the Army and Navy have not been censured at home during their boyhood days for innocent amusement on the Sabbath Day. To tell these young men after enlisting that they must have none of the harmless Sunday amusements to which they were accustomed in their juvenile days is to invite dissatisfaction and recourse to secret and vicious "pleasures" which undermine the physical and moral well-being of the youths.

Even in cities deemed the most orderly and righteous on the Sabbath there are sections given over to freedom and license in the matter of amusements which are evidently intended to cater to that desire in the population for pleasure on the one day of the week when they are free from work. In Brooklyn, the "city of churches," we find within its corporate limits a "wide-open" Coney Island on Sundays in summer, where all sorts of amusements go on with a clash and clatter and din from morn till night, and where bathing in the ocean seems to be only an excuse for enjoying an all-round freedom which would not have been possible in the city proper where theaters and shows of all kinds were closed.

At one very prominent Episcopal church on the dunes near the eastern end of the south shore of Long Island a visitor attended services within a few yards of the booming beach of the Atlantic one hot day last summer. This church is supported by the rich cottagers of the vicinity. Automobiles discharged their cargoes of richly gowned women at the church door. The collects of the day were said to the accompaniment of the thundering surf at the rear door. A devout worshiper induced the visitor to leave the church before the sermon as he was "dying for a swim." With some stirrings of the conscience the stranger betook himself a block down the beach to the bathing pavilion. Under almost the shadow

of the little spire he was about to plunge into the sea a half hour later when into the pavilion walked nearly all the fashionable congregation headed by the stately rector in his ministerial garb. Then succeeded a great buying of popcorn and peanuts, getting into bathing suits, tumbling into the surf, and a long frolic all within earshot of the house of worship. One liberal-minded gentleman who watched these gambols on the beach remarked: "Well, I'd rather play a game of tennis, golf or baseball on a Sunday afternoon, for there no large force of attendants is kept busy, but here notice the many who have to look after the wants of the visitors and are thus deprived of their day of repose." Yet doubtless those very worthy people on the beach who had just left the sanctuary would have considered it the height of bad form, to say the least, to play tennis that day or to chase the white ball over the cool green turf of the golf links only a few minutes' ride away. Such are the variations in the views of those who are avowedly Christian. Geography has much to do with one's opinion as to the sanctity of this day or that, and it is in reconciling the rights of those with liberal views to rational Sunday amusements with the demands of the straight-laced that the Navy Department has its greatest trouble.

THE CROSS COUNTRY RIDE TEST.

The regimental ride for Cavalry was adopted by the War Department largely as the result of reports from military attachés on the regulations of foreign armies covering the requirements of cavalry officers. Stiff steeplechasing is one of the requirements of cavalry in the French army, and field officers of German cavalry are required to make a twenty-one mile cross country ride before they are given command of a regiment. The present regimental ride of the Army is a modified form of the Russian test, which was called to the attention of the War Department by Capt. N. K. Averill, U.S.A., Military Attaché at St. Petersburg. In the Russian army cavalry colonels are required to lead their officers over a course of the same character that is provided in the regimental ride in our Army, but for a distance of four miles, in eleven minutes. In our case this distance has been reduced to three miles without a corresponding reduction in the time that is required to take it. The 6th U.S. Field Artillery made the ride of four miles in ten minutes and twenty seconds. By reducing the distance to three miles the gait of travel is reduced to 3:40, which is a brisk trot for a good roadster. This is not regarded at the War Department as a steeplechase gait, and it is believed that after the officers have taken the test they will call upon the authorities to give them something that is worthy of their steeds. Most of the trouble has been to prevent the regiment from making a runaway race out of the ride. It is generally believed that ten minutes for the distance gives about the gait that should be used in order to secure good results from the ride, but ten minutes and a half or even eleven minutes is to be preferred. A complaint comes to us that the ride was suggested by officers who propose it for others, but are not required to take it themselves, as they are not serving with troops. As to Colonels Allen and Greble, who are specifically mentioned by one of our correspondents, it is only necessary to say that Colonel Greble in the Army Steeplechase Race at Bennington showed that this Russian ride would be child's play to him, as it would to Colonel Allen, who is well known as a fearless rider. The younger officers of the Cavalry and Field Artillery are keen for the test.

WHY CITIZENS ARE UNARMED.

In a pamphlet issued by the American Association for International Conciliation, George M. Stratton, professor of psychology at the University of California, explains why the citizen goes unarmed. He says, in part: "There is for individuals a definite and visible organization for protecting rights. You and I become less ready to fight because of the stable sense that powers are on call to do our fighting for us. Civilized society is organized in specialties and our fighting like our farming, our news-selling, our blacksmithing, we delegate to those who are in a sense licensed so to do. Our courts and police and soldiery, organized to work impartially for the common good, are there as a visible power to which you and I appeal, and their very presence helps to quiet the fighting impulse in us."

"The just man threatened need not always appeal to the judge, or the police, or the soldiery; the man of hostile purpose does not have to see these nor even imagine them in order to feel their force deep in his very mind and muscles. They have with most of us produced habits of thought and conduct that would go on of themselves even were we to be alone with a stranger on a desert isle. Thus it is true that the assumption of the quarreling function by the state is one of the causes why private citizens unlike nations can go unarmed."

* * * The fighting industry has been made a state monopoly. The courts and police are not the sole reason why private fighting is no longer legitimate; courts and police are there because men wished to stop private fighting. The citizens have trained themselves for other work and insist on being freed from the necessity of private warfare."

These views are in accord with the oft-expressed opinion of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the private citizen is so busy with his own affairs that in the matter of international defense he finds the necessity of confining the military care of the country to men trained in that art, just as his safety in civil life in his little home

community is assured by the police and state soldiery who are taught to do the fighting for him. Professor Stratton has made a splendid argument for the continuance of military armaments in showing that the individual confides his personal security to the guardianship of armed men. If the individual finds it advantageous to turn over his personal defense to armed men, it is not to be wondered at that nations find it better to keep a certain percentage of their population trained in arms ready to do the fighting for the rest than to leave the protection of the state to the chance military organization of an eleventh-hour emergency.

Professor Stratton unquestionably hits the nail on the head when he points out the connection between the modern tendency toward specialization and the creation of state armed forces for the preservation of order, which is only another name for fighting, if that be necessary. It is not so many years ago that all the work of firemen was done by volunteers, and men still active in business can recall when the first paid firemen of New York were mobbed by angry friends of the volunteers. The chief argument then against a paid force which had much weight with the unthinking was that fires were not numerous enough to warrant the paying of men to "live in idleness," and there were not a few who reasoned that paid firemen might result in the wanton setting of fires in the interest of the salaried fire-fighters to demonstrate to the public their need of them, such an argument as appears to-day in another dress, namely, that the paid officers of the Army are all the while fomenting war to demonstrate their necessity to the people. That argument against the firemen in those days was silly, and it is equally so to-day when advanced against the military establishment, even by such "leaders in thought" as Andrew Carnegie, President Jordan, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead and others.

EFFECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATION.

It is altogether probable that the enforcement of the detached service provision of the Army Appropriation bill will result in bringing more field officers to Washington. There is a great deal of work which was formerly done by company officers that must be turned over to officers of a higher rank. Some of the majors and lieutenant colonels who have only recently been relieved from detached duty at Washington may be returned to the War Department. In this connection it is stated that Major Johnson Hagood, C.A.C., may be offered a detail in the War Department. It can be stated that Major Hagood has no desire to return to the Department, as he is highly pleased with his present station and was thoroughly tired of service in the Department when he was relieved. At the same time the War Department will be sadly in need of some officer who has such a knowledge of legislation as is possessed by Major Hagood, as so many of those now on duty in the Department are to be relieved.

A correspondent writes: "Referring to your last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, you state that the Infantry will be required to absorb eighteen officers of the Supply Corps. It is the understanding of the line that the officers of the Supply Corps made surplus by the law creating the Supply Corps are to be absorbed by the line as their details expire, but a reading of your statement would leave one to infer that all the surplus officers are to be relieved at once and that the line will be required to absorb them at once, thus blocking all promotion for quite a while." So far as officers below the rank of major are concerned the inference of our correspondent is correct. Owing to the operations of the detached service law it is thought that most officers below the rank of captain will be relieved immediately. This will not only block promotion in the line, but will reduce the number of officers in the new Quartermaster Corps immediately. It was planned to make this reduction gradually, but the joker in the detached service provision requires it to be made at once.

All sorts of curious situations are growing out of the enforcement of the detached service provision of the Army Appropriation bill. Scarcely a day passes in which the War Department is not compelled to change the detail of ten or twelve officers. When orders were issued relieving Capt. C. C. Carter from the command of the 149th Company of Coast Artillery at Fort Ruger, H.T., he was detailed as adjutant at Fort Monroe. But while Captain Carter was at sea on his way to his new station Congress passed the Army bill, which makes him ineligible for detail as adjutant, and it will be necessary to detail him as captain of a company. The conditions under which Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., relieves Captain Carter at Fort Ruger show up another incongruity of the law. If after Captain Carpenter reaches his station the commander of the Western Division should order him to attend a court-martial as a witness at San Francisco General Murray would have his pay stopped unless he sent the entire 159th Company to San Francisco with Captain Carpenter. The only other alternative would be for Captain Carpenter to take a leave of absence and go to San Francisco to attend the court at his own expense.

Some time in October the Navy Department will begin to send messages from its new wireless station at Arlington, Va. The construction work on the tower is now completed, and the work of installing the wireless plant has been in progress for some time. On account of the delay in the delivery of some material it is impossible to state at this time just when the first

wireless message will be flashed from the tower. This will be an event of no ordinary importance in the progress of radio telegraphy. To begin with, the Arlington tower will be the highest one in the world, being six hundred feet from its base to the tip. The plant also has two towers each of four hundred and fifty feet in height. Aside from the height of the tower, it will be equipped with a number of new appliances, which are expected to add to its power. The Navy officers in charge of the work refuse to predict how far messages can be sent from the new tower.

All of the examination papers of candidates of the Coast Artillery Reserves of the Organized Militia who took examinations on May 13 in the various courses laid down in G.O. No. 166, War Dept., 1911, have been received at the War Department. The papers have been carefully reviewed by intermediate commanders and at the War Department, and a general order will be issued shortly publishing the names of the successful candidates and the course or courses passed by each. This is in addition to the certificate of proficiency signed by the Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S. Army, which is given each successful candidate under the provisions of the order. There are 153 successful candidates. The next examination will be held on Nov. 11, and it is expected that an even larger number of successful candidates will result. These examinations are held every six months and the various courses are passed in succession by the Militia officers. The questions are prepared by the school board of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and represent what the War Department considers a fair professional requirement for a Coast Artillery Militia officer for each grade.

In refusing to make a suggested change in the Army Regulations the Judge Advocate General has declared that under no condition can an officer claim a right to quarters and commutation therefor at two stations at the same time. It was formerly held that an officer was not entitled to quarters at a new station until he had actually vacated the quarters at an old station, but this doctrine is no longer recognized as good law. In the course of the discussion of the subject General Crowder declared that an officer's family might by sufferance continue to occupy quarters at a station from which the officer was detached. As long as this arrangement does not occasion any extra expense to the Government there is no objection to it, and the officer is entitled to quarters or commutation at his new station.

Unless the pay of officers on aviation duty is increased by Congress there promises to be a serious shortage in Army birdmen. Seven Army officers have declined aviation duty because the pay is not large enough to make the risk worth while. Capt. Charles De F. Chandler, head of the Army Aviation School at College Park, Md., notified ten applicants that if they still wished it they could be appointed to the Aviation Corps. All who have replied have stated that the pay of an Army aviator is not sufficient. Nearly three hundred Army officers have filed applications to become members of the Aviation School. Many of them have been eliminated because of physical disqualifications, marriage or other causes. There are about one hundred officers now eligible.

The applications already on file in the Navy Department show that some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in the country will be commissioned in the Navy Medical Reserve Corps when the work of organizing it has been started. The regulations have been formulated and sent to the Secretary of the Navy for his approval. There are quite a number of candidates for the new Dental Corps, who will be examined when the regulations have been approved. Eleven hospital stewards of the Navy have qualified under the new law for the rank of chief pharmacist. This makes twelve vacancies in the rank of hospital steward.

A conference of the commandants of all the navy yards will be held at the Navy Department on Oct. 21. The commandants of the Pacific coast as well as the Eastern yards will attend. It is planned to have two conferences a year of all of the commandants. These conferences have become one of the important features of co-ordinating the work in the navy yards. It has been found that much can be saved and more effective work done by getting the commandants of the navy yards together at stated periods.

An important order has been published from the War Department, which appears under our Army head in this issue, directing that in the future officers and enlisted men in the Army who are absent from duty on account of disability resulting from drunkenness or any form of dissipation shall forfeit their pay for the period of such absence. This measure is specially provided for in the Army Appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress.

The Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao has decided to hold its annual banquet at the New Willard Hotel on Dec. 14. Other than fixing the date nothing has been done toward determining the character of the entertainment. Several novel schemes for the event are under consideration, but none of them has taken any definite form.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS ENLISTED FORCE.

Following is the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army on the provision of the Army bill relative to the enlisted force in the Quartermaster Corps, to which we referred briefly last week. A reading of the opinion will answer a number of questions as to the law that are being brought up by those affected by its provisions.

War Dept., J.A.G.O., Sept. 14, 1912.

To the Secretary of War:

1. The Chief of the Quartermaster Corps submits his views relative to the construction of Sec. 4 of the Army Appropriation Act of Aug. 24, 1912, providing for the substitution, in large measure, of an enlisted force for the Quartermaster Corps to replace the civilians now employed in that Corps and the enlisted men now on detail on extra duty in said Corps; with request that the opinion of this office be obtained regarding certain provisions thereof.

2. Sec. 4 of the said act directs that as soon as practicable after the creation of the Quartermaster Corps "not to exceed" 4,000 civilian employees of that corps, receiving a monthly compensation of not less than \$30 nor more than \$175 each, "not including" certain employees or classes of employees specified "shall be replaced permanently by not to exceed an equal number of enlisted men of said Corps"; provides for the enlistment of not to exceed 2,000 men for said corps to replace details therein for extra duty; and, for the purpose of the act, authorizes the enlistment of "not to exceed" 6,000 men of the several grades provided for, with pay of the corresponding grades in the Signal Corps—the enlisted force so authorized to be permanently attached to the Quartermaster Corps, and not to be accounted for as a part of the enlisted force now authorized by law. The section divides the civilian force of the Quartermaster Corps into two classes: (1) those to be replaced by enlisted men *as soon as practicable*, and (2) those referred to as "not included" or as "excepted from the provisions of this act." The act authorizes the enlistments of men to replace those within the former class, but gives no such authority in respect to those in the latter class. It provides that the Secretary of War may fix the limits of age within which—

"civilian employees who are actually employed by the Government when this act takes place, and who are to be replaced by enlisted men under the terms of this act, may enlist in the Quartermaster Corps";

indicating that, as to those included within the requirement to be replaced by enlisted men, the words "*as soon as practicable*" mean something more than a replacement as vacancies may occur. The act further provides that—

"nothing in this section shall be held or construed so as to prevent the employment of the class of civilian employees excepted from the provisions of this act, or the continued employment of civilians included in the act until such latter employees have been replaced by enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps."

3. The employees referred to in the section as "not included" in the requirement for replacement "as soon as practicable," and in the proviso as "excepted from the provisions of this act," are described as follows:

"Civil engineers, superintendents of construction, inspectors of clothing, clothing examiners, inspectors of supplies, inspectors of animals, chemists, veterinaries, freight and passenger rate clerks. Civil Service employees, and employees of the classified service, employees of the Army Transport Service and Harbor Boat Service, and such other employees as may be required for technical work."

When the bill was originally introduced the italicized words were not in the bill, so that all the excepted employees were those "required for technical work." When the bill passed the House the words "employees of the classified service" had been added thereto; and later the words "Civil Service employees" were added. In other respects the legislation as passed agrees substantially with the bill as originally introduced.

4. In considering this section the question arises, whether it deals with persons as "excepted from" its provisions, or with the positions filled by the persons. It provides for replacing "civilian employees" by enlisted men, "not including" those described and referred to in the proviso as "excepted from the provisions" of the act; and if the section be construed as excepting persons and not positions, then when a position within the excepted classes becomes vacant in the ordinary course, the act would authorize the position to be filled by an enlisted man, subject to the proviso that nothing in the section "shall be construed so as to prevent the employment of the classes of civilian employees excepted from the provisions of this act"; that is, the proviso would reserve to the Department the discretion to employ civilians to fill vacancies in the excepted classes. So construed the proviso would limit the operation of the requirement to fill vacancies as they occur by enlisted men within the limit of the number authorized, by reserving to the Department authority to employ civilians if deemed necessary to fill the vacancy of any employee of the excepted classes. This construction would give scope for the operation of the act not only as to the number authorized, but also as to the apportionment of the authorized enlisted strength in the several grades, that is, 15 master electricians, 600 sergeants, 1,005 sergeants, 650 corporals, 2,500 privates (first class), 1,190 privates and 45 cooks. If, on the other hand, the section be regarded as excepting positions and not persons, then there is no authority to employ enlisted men except as to the classes not excepted from the operation of the section, and as the excepted classes include, along with the persons required for technical work, "Civil Service employees and employees of the classified service," thus including nearly all of the employees of higher grades, the act would be in large part inoperative for want of persons or positions in respect to which it can operate. Moreover, as practically all of the higher salaries would pertain to the position excepted, the provision for the higher grades among the enlisted men authorized would be unnecessary, since all of the positions of the classes calling for the higher grades would be excepted from the operation of the act. Furthermore, this construction would render the proviso wholly unnecessary, since, if the positions are excepted from the operation of this section then, of course, they would continue to be filled as civil positions—there being no authority to fill them by enlistment.

5. I am therefore of opinion that Congress intended to except the *persons* described from the requirement that they should be replaced as soon as practicable by enlisted men; and that Congress had no intention to require the maintenance of the positions as civil positions. Realizing, however, that the character of service required as to some of the places at least, might make it impracticable to fill them by enlisted men Congress, by the proviso, reserved to the Department authority to

employ civilians to fill vacancies of the excepted classes instead of filling them by enlisted men as would be required in the absence of the proviso.

6. In the second paragraph the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps enumerates certain classes of employees "such as assistant wagon masters, cargadors, packers (with pack trains), teamsters, laborers (not classified), scavengers," etc., none of which appear to belong to the classes excepted from the operation of the section. I concur in his view that these employees fall within the operation of the statute; but his recommendation in regard to the rules of enlistment to be established by the Secretary of War is one pertaining to administration and does not appear to call for any remark or recommendation by this office.

7. In the third and fourth paragraphs the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps draws distinction between certain employees required for technical work, to whom he refers as "excluded from enlistment" and as holding positions "which will have to be filled in future, as in the past, through the Civil Service," and other employees described in the exception as "Civil Service employees and employees of the classified service," in respect to which he thinks the vacancies as they occur may properly be filled by enlisted men within the limits authorized. The language of the section does not admit of any distinction between the positions requiring technical qualifications, and those in the civil or classified service—all being equally excepted from the requirement of the section regarding their replacement by enlisted men as soon as practicable. Whatever distinction may be required in the administration of the statute will have to be made by regulation under the authority to continue the "employment of the class of civilian employees excepted from the provisions" of the act. I am of opinion that under the authority of this proviso, the Secretary of War can properly direct that as to employees required for technical work of the classes specified, vacancies as they occur will be filled in future, as in the past, through the Civil Service; but as to other employees within the excepted classes, described in the exception as "civilian employees and employees of the classified service," the vacancies will be filled by enlisted men within the limit of the number of enlisted men authorized.

E. II. CROWDER, Judge Advocate General.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

The annual report of the Inspector General of the Army, Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, shows on the whole a favorable condition in the Service. The officers have, without exception, performed their varied duties in a zealous, fearless and intelligent manner, the only difficulty being that there are too few of them. The general state of discipline throughout the Army is good; armament and equipment are satisfactory, but lack uniformity owing to the necessity of using up obsolete types. Recruits are fairly up to the standard, sanitation of posts is excellent, the public funds have been efficiently administered and there is a continued interest and improvement in equitation. Favorable results have followed feeding horses three times a day, and the training of remounts is improving.

On the other hand, instruction has not reached the proper standard and varies too much. The fragile character of the fencing bayonets somewhat handicaps bayonet exercises, and this and fencing are still below the proper standard, as is the sending and receiving of messages with the flag. Field training will not be what it should be until all officers treat it seriously and are held to a strict accountability for the field efficiency of their commands. Systematic instruction is hampered by the absence of captains from their commands. The inspections which have led to these conclusions have become a leading feature of the work of the department. They bring to light tactical and technical deficiencies and stimulate officers to an effort at improvement.

Complaint is made that the present system of subsisting troops does not work well in the field, even in our simple field exercises. The authority allowed company commanders to determine the field ration results in a great variety of rations being carried by organizations, the overloading of wagons and the presence of unnecessary luxuries in the field. It is recommended that the rations of each maneuver campaign be fixed by the higher commanders participating under A.R. 1223.

The wheeled transportation for posts—spring wagons—is generally in excess of the allowance, while wagon transportation for field service is short in some cases. A number of troops and batteries are making a prohibited use of light wagons paid for out of the company funds. The transport service has improved; there has been a desirable increase in the ration, and the equipment of lifeboats and rafts is now sufficient.

Many staff sergeants in the Philippines are getting too fat and should be required to take the officers' walking test.

The new system of supply has led to complaints of an inadequate assortment of clothing. None of the leggings are satisfactory; the canvas puttee is unsightly, and the legging lacing in front wrinkles at the bottom. General Garlington says: "Many recommendations have been received, especially from the Philippines, that trousers and helmets be added to the clothing list and authorized generally as articles of uniform. The helmet is now authorized in the Philippines, except for field service; in my opinion trousers should be issued for use by clerks and others employed indoors during long hours and by soldiers off duty, or as may be prescribed by commanding officers."

With two or three exceptions the instructions of May 27, 1911, to change the manner of handling prisoners, are being observed. Horses furnished in the Western and Philippine Divisions to mounted Infantry detachments are reported below the standard. A large percentage of the horses and mules in the Philippine Division should be condemned and replaced.

The reports indicate gratifying results from the present method of appointment of majors of Scout battalions, who are selected from the grade of captain in the Regular Army, and are usually found to be men of ability and energy and models for the officers and men of their respective battalions. The officers also form a real link between the Scouts and the rest of the Army—a matter of advantage to both.

The permanent officers of the department are one brigadier general and two colonels, and there are one colonel, four lieutenant colonels and nine majors serving by detail.

Six New York sculptors have been requested by the War and Navy Departments to make suggestions for a design for tablets to be made from portions of the

wreck of the battleship Maine. The Naval Appropriation bill authorized the heads of the two Departments to take this action. The sculptors invited are Sherry E. Fry, 1931 Broadway; Carl A. Hober, 110 East Twenty-third street; Charles Keck, 42 West Tenth street; A. Piccirilli, 463 East 142d street; Evelyn B. Longman, 11 East Fourteenth street, and James E. Frazer, 3 Macdougal street, all of New York.

FOR A NATIONAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Capt. C. C. Marsh, U.S.N., whose orders for detachment from the battleship Ohio have just been issued, will be relieved by Capt. Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., now on duty as assistant to the Aid for Material. Captain Marsh, who has been ordered to special duty at the Navy Department to assist in working up information looking to the formation of a national naval reserve composed of seafaring men and men who have had service in the Navy, is an officer who is unusually experienced and well informed on this subject. The Navy Department desires to present to Congress at the beginning of the coming session accurate data as to just how many and what officers and men can be secured to form a naval reserve and just what cost is involved. It is believed that with accurate data on this subject Congress will be favorably inclined to such a measure and that this desirable legislation will be passed. The training and discipline given officers and men of the Great Lakes service and other steamboat services will increase their efficiency and value to their employers, and it is hoped that their co-operation may also be secured.

Captain Marsh will make a special effort to secure the enactment of Section 20 of H.R. 2588, a bill to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia. This section creates a naval reserve something along the line of that which is provided for in this year's Appropriation bill for the Army. The reserves are not to take the place of the organized Naval Militia, but are to supplement them and keep the Navy Department in touch with officers and enlisted men, who will be qualified to enter the Service immediately upon the opening of hostilities. This provision has the endorsement of the organized Naval Militia, and they can be depended upon to co-operate with Captain Marsh in securing the enactment of the entire bill. The bill was reported favorably to the House several times at previous sessions, but became entangled in other legislation and has never come up for consideration. There is not the least doubt that the measure will pass if it comes to a vote. Section 20 of the bill referred to is as follows:

Sec. 20. That, for the purpose of securing a list of persons especially qualified to hold commissions in the Navy or in any reserve or volunteer naval force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of Organized Naval Militia, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized from time to time to convene examining boards at suitable and convenient places in different parts of the United States, who shall examine as to their qualifications for naval duties all applicants who shall have served in the Regular Navy of the United States or in the Organized Naval Militia of any state or territory or the District of Columbia. Such examination shall be under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. The record of previous service of the applicant shall be considered as part of the examination. Those applicants who pass such examinations shall be certified as to their fitness for naval duties and rank, and shall, subject to a physical examination at any time, constitute an eligible class for commissions, pursuant to such certification, in any volunteer naval force hereafter called for and organized under the authority of Congress other than a force composed of Organized Naval Militia; and the President is hereby further authorized, upon the outbreak of war, or when, in his opinion, war is imminent, to commission in the Regular Navy for the exigency of such war such of the persons whose names have been certified as above provided as he may select: Provided, That no one shall be commissioned to a higher rank than the rank for which he may have been recommended by said examining board: And provided further, That the President may also commission or warrant as of the highest rank formerly held by him, or the present equivalent of such former rank in case the nomenclature or some of the specific duties of the same may have been changed, any person who having been formerly a commissioned or warrant officer of the United States Navy shall have been honorably discharged from the Service: And provided further, That persons may be commissioned in the Navy for engineer duties only, and for all line duties other than engineer duties, and when so commissioned shall have the full rank, pay, precedence, and so forth, of the line grade for which they are commissioned.

VETERANS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., retired, in a letter to the Milwaukee Sentinel from a coastward bound train, dated Sept. 4, says: "Save that it is longer—fifteen Pullmans—and is carrying a greater number of the old leaders, it is not unlike all of the other trains rushing toward Los Angeles, where soon will be held a national encampment which is to make a notable and memorable page in the country's history, not alone because it will be the last held on the Pacific coast, but also because it will be the last one west of the Missouri River, and also because it is the last time when so many of the present day leaders will be present."

"This special train has two diners. Every veteran marked the menu card through glasses; nearly every one marked only such articles as could be managed without vigorous mastication. Every blessed old head was gray or shiny. Not a few of the hands once so steady now trembled painfully in transporting food from plates to lips that are less firm than they used to be. Many of the wrinkled old faces bend close to their food, some because of shoulders rounded, others because of fading eyesight. Mostly they are silent while at the table."

"The young man, a soldier's son, who also was spying upon the old fellows, said: 'This all may seem funny to some, but to me it is painfully pathetic. It brings back memories of my good soldier dad during the closing years of his life.'

"A big tear on each cheek told that he meant what he said. I agreed with him."

"Memory carried me back to the days when those same men feasted upon hard-tack, raw pork, tough beef or horse meat, green apples, roasting ears not roasted, uncooked sweet potatoes and turnips on many occasions; when their ivory was sharp and solid and didn't balk at walnuts or bull beef; when their hair was black, brown, yellow or red; when there were no bald heads; when their eyes made an enemy a mile away an easy mark; when there was no tremble in hand or lips, no rounded shoulders, no unsteady steps, no poor hearing; when they could march twenty-five or thirty miles in a day, carrying from forty to sixty pounds, fight a battle, go to rest supperless and sleep on the ground with the stars and God's blue sky for a covering."

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON HYGIENE.

Welcomed by President Taft and attended by some 3,000 delegates from all parts of the world, the fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography began its sessions in Washington on Sept. 23. It was the first time in sixty years of existence the congress has met in the United States. A splendid tribute to the work of the medical officers of the Army was paid by President Taft in his address of welcome. He described the great problems that were brought to the front by the brief Spanish War in matters of sanitation and medical research, especially regarding tropical disease, and asserted that if the Spanish War resulted in nothing else it was worth greatly more than it cost in thus widening the world's knowledge of sanitation. Referring to the subject of tropical hygiene President Taft said:

"Our responsibilities in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and now of the Isthmus of Panama, have so enlarged our knowledge of the possibilities of successful sanitation under the most burdensome conditions, and have so impressed both professional men and the laymen at all familiar with the conditions, with the necessity for more rigid and comprehensive health laws, and a stricter enforcement of them for the general public good, that if the Spanish War resulted in nothing else it was worth greatly more than its cost in this useful development of one of the most important functions that modern government has to discharge, as well as in making clear the need of an additional branch of general education in the matter of hygiene of the home and the individual."

"When we first went into the tropics our purpose was to make that region habitable for white people. We have demonstrated that as a possibility. Now we have gone beyond the mere provision for those who come from the temperate zone, and we are engaged in developing the tropical races into a strength of body and freedom from disease that they have never had before."

"I consider it a proud record of the American Army that through its Medical Corps, engaged in hygienic work in the tropics, so many important discoveries as to the transmission of disease and the methods of stopping its spread have been given to the world, and all of this is dated chiefly from the time of the Spanish War."

"It is very certain that but for those discoveries the construction of the Panama Canal, which now, since 1904, has been going on with giant strides, and which will be completed within a year, would have been impossible. The possibilities of improvement through governmental hygiene of tropical countries are so great that it makes one who has any conception of what they are grow enthusiastic in the contemplation of what centuries may bring forth in this regard."

The discussion of the subject of "Dressing Stations and Transportation of Wounded in Battle at Sea" was opened by Admiral Stokes, who laid special stress upon the present surgical efficiency and preparedness of the American Battleship Fleet. If Congress approves the Navy will acquire an individual medical transport for each division, or at least for each squadron of the fleet; at least four for both the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets. To properly handle these ships an increased personnel of the Medical Corps will be necessary, so that there will be a complete official and Hospital Corps staff on each transport, who will render first aid to the wounded in the sick bays of the ships and then transport them to the floating hospital, which will be kept as far as possible out of the line of the enemy's fire. The wounded should lie where they fall, and those who cannot be given immediate attention by the hospital staff on the fighting ship should there await the arrival of the hospital men from the transports.

Surg. Gen. Dr. A. Bornemann, of the Danish navy, declared that the modern type of battleship, with its watertight compartments, etc., and the usual destruction inflicted on a weaker ship make it almost impossible for surgeons and sick bearers to find the wounded during a battle. Some provision for immediate aid is necessary. In the Russo-Japanese war a number of men were taught Samaritan work, which work has been further perfected in the Danish navy, where men and officers alike are instructed in the first aid treatment of wounds, methods of temporary control of hemorrhage, and principles involved in moving the wounded from one place to another by hand. Every man has been provided with an emergency bandage, carried in a waterproof cover, and arranged so that a victim, if not too severely injured, may usually adjust it himself. Dr. Bornemann agreed with Dr. Stokes that on warships the wounded are compelled to remain where they fall, if unable to drag themselves away, so as not to interfere with the fighting efficiency of the ship.

Marine Generaloberarzt Dr. Hoffman, of the German navy, differed from these views. "Leaving the dead and wounded about the cannon is a mechanical obstacle, and they must therefore be removed as soon as possible in order not to interfere with the military interests," he stated. For this reason the care of the wounded must not be considered only from the point of view of humanity or of medical science. Certain men in each division, who are not of first importance in the handling of guns or the management of the ship, should be trained in hand and hammock transportation, and they should remove the dead and injured from out of the way of those who are still able to fight, and convey them to the sick bay or points where they can receive the quickest medical attention.

Dr. Barthélémy, of France, held that the navy should have an efficient medical corps at the front, simply for emergency relief and the service at the rear, which would be more complete and effective. The turrets, casemates and conning towers should constitute relief stations, which should limit their activities to first aid work.

Speaking of the operations of the American hospital ship *Solace*, Surgeon Blackwell, U.S.N., said: "The hospital ship is a clearing house, and all the ships of the fleet have frequent communications with it. Therefore it is quite necessary to keep it clean and sanitary to prevent infection from spreading to the rest of the fleet. Since the crew is composed of naval men and merchantmen and with patients from the various ships discipline is harder to maintain and sanitary regulations more difficult to enforce than on other ships. Infectious cases should not be kept aboard a hospital ship, except in times of necessity, but sent ashore as soon as practicable."

The discussion of camp hygiene was opened by one of the most distinguished members of the entire foreign delegation to the congress. He is Surg. Gen. Dr. Simon von Unterberger, Privy Councillor and honorable physician to His Majesty's Imperial Russian Court. He described the permanent army camp at Krassnoje-Selo as ideal from a sanitary point of view, and ex-

hibited a unique wall chart, showing the complete sanitary conditions of the camp. This is principally a cavalry camp, 40,000 soldiers now being stationed there. The camp was first used in 1765 by troops from the St. Petersburg garrison. It is located well up in the mountains, in a forest of pine and fir, has several excellent water springs and has been made beautiful as well as sanitary by a system of water connections, including several artificial lakes. The camp occupies an area of 200 square meters.

Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Washington, read a paper on the hygiene of the soldier-man from the point of view of his officers. Major Joseph H. Ford, also of the Army Medical Corps, stationed on the Canal Zone, told of the important part the disposal of wastes of all kinds in connection with the canal operations has played in the almost perfect sanitation of the Canal Zone. He also attributed the remarkably small percentage of sickness in the Army camp at Galveston, Texas, a year ago, in connection with the mobilization on the Mexican frontier, to a great extent to the systematic disposal of wastes there.

ATLANTIC FLEET REVIEW.

During the mobilization of all the available vessels of the Atlantic Fleet at New York from Oct. 12 to 15, 1912, the Secretary of the Navy will inspect the fleet on Oct. 14 and the vessels will pass in review before the President of the United States on Oct. 15 in much the same manner as was done on the similar occasion last year.

A corrected official list shows that according to present expectations the following number of vessels will be assembled: 31 battleships, 478,508 tons displacement; 4 armored cruisers, 58,000; 4 cruisers, 15,663; 20 special type, 55,373; 6 Naval Militia vessels, 4,581; 8 fuel ships, 88,385; 24 destroyers, 16,947; 16 torpedo-boats, 3,029; 10 submarines; 123 ships of all classes, 720,486 tons displacement.

This number includes the new battleships *Arkansas* and *Wyoming*, the largest and most powerful vessels in our Navy, together with practically every vessel in the Atlantic, the number being considerably larger than last year, when ninety-eight ships of a total tonnage of 576,634 were mobilized at New York.

Since Sept. 17, when a detailed list of vessels to attend the mobilization was given to the press, it has been necessary to strike from this list the Mississippi and Mayrant because of disabled machinery that could not be repaired in time, the *Jarvis* that has been too much delayed in delivery by the contractors, and the *Prairie* because of the necessity arising for her to transport a regiment of marines to Santo Domingo. These vessels are not included in the list given above.

It is felt that the comparison of these figures demonstrates a considerably greater readiness of vessels in the Atlantic than at any previous time, and indicates the manner in which vessels of the Reserve Fleet might be called into active service in case of need.

It is hoped that the assembly of so many vessels of various types will prove interesting and instructive to a large number of people, and in addition it will undoubtedly prove a very valuable form of training to all branches of the Navy in co-ordinating and perfecting the many details of preparation for the mobilization of such an impressive force.

The events so far arranged by the Mayor's committee of New York city for the entertainment of the fleet are as follows:

Oct. 11—The Mayor's committee will board the various battleships and will make formal calls on Rear Admiral Osterhaus and the fleet officers.

Oct. 12 (Columbus Day)—There will be a land parade in which 5,000 sailors will participate. In the evening a smoker will be given to the officers at the Astor Hotel.

Oct. 13 (Sunday)—This will be visitors' day on board the battleships. Special religious services will be held in various churches.

Oct. 14—The Secretary of the Navy will inspect the fleet and in a specially chartered steamboat the Mayor's committee will steam around the battleships. In the evening the formal dinner to Admiral Osterhaus and his officers will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. President Taft and the Secretary of the Navy will be the guests of the city.

Oct. 15—The fleet will leave New York. President Taft will review the battleships as they pass Bedloe's Island.

The Mayor's committee also has arranged several amusements for the sailors. One will be a baseball game between two teams picked from the various National and American League teams. There may be a special performance at the Hippodrome.

The suggested head of the anchorage line at Twenty-third street is objected to by a number of captains of harbor craft, who assert that anchoring men-of-war in the channel in this congested locality in the path of so many ferryboats is dangerous to navigation, and in case of fog would be extremely so. Those who are acquainted with the difficulties of harbor navigation suggest that the anchorage line extend from about Forty-fifth street up, where there would be only one ferry between there and Yonkers.

The official landing places will be at Twenty-third, Forty-first, Fifty-seventh, Eighty-first, Ninety-seventh, 129th, 158th and Dykman streets. At each of these landings a representative of the Dock Department will be stationed to see that the rules are enforced. Under the new system every motor boat or steamboat of small size will have to carry forward a metal pennant on which its permit number will be painted in large numbers. The public is cautioned not to patronize any vessel without such a pennant.

Such boatmen as have complied with the regulations will be allowed to charge twenty-five cents for each trip, one way. They will not be allowed to collect the return fare until the passengers are in their boats for the return trip. This will do away with the practice of collecting for the return on the outward trip and then leaving the passengers stranded on board the men-of-war. No boat without a metal pennant will be allowed alongside the ships.

The Navy Department has confirmed the arrangement we noted in our last issue, whereby a number of the battleships will reach New York on Oct. 6, and from that time until Oct. 12 other vessels will be constantly arriving.

The Board of Aldermen approved on Sept. 24 the issue of \$25,000 in special revenue bonds to defray the expense of entertaining the officers and enlisted men of the fleet, which will assemble in the North River on Oct. 12.

In addition to the Regular Navy, the Naval Militia

will for the first time participate in the mobilization. The Great Lakes will send five or six hundred officers and men, and the 1st and 2d Battalions of New York, the District of Columbia battalion and the Maryland Naval Militia will attend, aside from those that will be in the six Naval Militia ships. Most of the Naval Militia will be assigned to ships in the Atlantic Reserve Fleet. By the tentative plans arranged at the Navy Department the Naval Militia of the District of Columbia will be assigned to the Maine, the Maryland Militia to the Birmingham, and the Pennsylvania Militia, of Philadelphia, to the Kentucky. These organizations will be taken on board of the ships to which they have been assigned at Philadelphia.

The other members of the Naval Militia will report at New York Oct. 12. The 1st Battalion of Michigan will be assigned to the Tennessee, the 2d to the Kearsarge; the Minnesota Militia to the Wisconsin; the 1st Battalion of the Ohio Militia to the Massachusetts, the 2d to the Indiana; the Pennsylvania Battalion of Erie to the Alabama; the 1st Battalion of New York Militia to the Washington, and the 2d to the Missouri. At the conclusion of the mobilization these organizations will put to sea in the ships to which they are assigned and sail with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet down the coast and up the Delaware River to Philadelphia. At Philadelphia the Militia will be discharged from the Navy by an order from Secretary Meyer. This will probably be on the night of Oct. 16 or the morning of the 17th. As has been previously stated, the Militia will be enlisted in the Navy for the mobilization.

The Mayor's committee on Sept. 25 decided that the route of the land parade on Saturday, Oct. 12, shall be as follows: The procession will start from the foot of West Ninety-sixth street at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon and march east through Ninety-sixth street to Central Park West, south to Central Park South, east to Fifth avenue and then south to Twenty-second street, where the procession will be dismissed. The official reviewing stand will be in front of the New York Public Library, at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue. The procession will be composed exclusively of men from the ships and their own bands of music.

The Mayor's committee is also arranging for a naval parade around the fleet on Monday, Oct. 14, on the occasion of the official inspection by the Secretary of the Navy.

The following is a list of officers comprising the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet and the commanders and staff of the several divisions:

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, U.S.S. Connecticut—Personal staff: Capt. Frank K. Hill, chief of staff, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnell, fleet engineer; Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Sexton, flag secretary; Lieut. Comdr. George L. Smith, fleet Ordnance officer; Lieut. Walter S. Anderson, flag lieutenant.

Fleet staff—Lieut. Stanford C. Hooper, fleet radio officer, on Connecticut; Surg. William C. Braisted, fleet surgeon; Pay Insp. Edmund W. Bonnaffon, fleet paymaster, and Naval Constr. Richard D. Gatewood, fleet constructor, on the Utah.

First Division—Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, commander, U.S.S. Florida; Lieut. (J.G.) Frank Russell and Lieut. (J.G.) Charles C. Gill aids.

Second Division—Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commander, U.S.S. Louisiana; Lieut. Ralph P. Craft and Lieut. Eldred B. Armstrong aids.

Third Division—Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, commander, U.S.S. New Jersey; Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr., and Lieut. Lindsay H. Lacy aids.

Fourth Division—Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commander, U.S.S. Ohio; Lieut. Stephen C. Rowan and Lieut. George M. Courts aids.

U.S. Atlantic Reserve Fleet—Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commander-in-chief, U.S.S. Tennessee; Capt. Harry A. Field, chief of staff; Lieut. Comdr. Franklin D. Karns, fleet engineer; Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey E. Shackford, flag secretary; and Lieut. William L. Pryor, flag lieutenant and fleet Ordnance officer.

We give the list of vessels to attend the mobilization in our issue of Sept. 21, page 83, and these vessels and their commanders appear in our Navy table each week.

MARINES SENT TO SAN DOMINGO.

With the departure of the 2d Provisional Regiment of Marines for San Domingo on Sept. 27 the Marine Corps will then have close to 4,000 officers and men on foreign service. For the past five or six months the corps has been one of the busiest military organizations in the world. It has been called upon to send expeditionary forces to China, Cuba, Nicaragua and San Domingo. In none of these instances has the corps failed to respond promptly. One expedition was on its way to Cuba in less than ten hours after receiving the order for the movement. The roster of officers for the regiment which is sent to San Domingo is as follows:

Regimental officers: Col. F. J. Moses, commanding; Lieut. Col. T. P. Kane; adjutant, Capt. L. J. Feland; quartermaster, Capt. H. L. Mathews; paymaster, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Lutz; paymaster's clerk, George P. Doane; surgeons, Surg. S. S. Rodman, U.S.N., P.A. Surgs. T. W. Raison and W. E. Eaton, U.S.N.

1st Battalion: Major Myers, commanding; 1st Lieut. Drum, battalion adjutant. Company A—Captain Buttrick, 1st Lieutenant Thing, 2d Lieut. J. C. Smith, Company B—Captain Meade, 1st Lieutenant Berry, 2d Lieutenant Clapp, Company C—Captain Bearss, 1st Lieutenant Sturdevant, 2d Lieutenant Riner.

2d Battalion: Major Dunlap, commanding; 1st Lieut. W. D. Smith, battalion adjutant. Company D—Captain Beckstrom, 1st Lieutenant Barker, 2d Lieutenant Young, Company E—Captain Lay, 1st Lieutenant Racicot, 2d Lieutenant Bryant, Company F—Captain Rixey, 1st Lieutenant Kerrison, 2d Lieutenant Reid.

The force of 750 marines under Colonel Moses ordered to sail from Philadelphia Sept. 27 on the transport Prairie for Santo Domingo to compel the reopening of Dominican custom houses along the border of Haiti, closed by revolutionists, will be accompanied by Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Insular Bureau, War Department, and Mr. Doyle, as special commissioners. An investigation of conditions in Santo Domingo will be made, particularly on the border between that country and Haiti, where the revolutionists have been most active. The Prairie is due to arrive at the island about Oct. 3.

The U.S. battleship *Wyoming* was turned over to the Government at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 23, by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company. The *Wyoming*, which is a sister ship to the battleship *Arkansas*, will be under command of Capt. F. L. Chapin. It will be placed in commission next week and will take part in the naval review in New York Harbor in October.

NAMES OF TORPEDOBOAT DESTROYERS.

Brief extracts from the records of naval officers after whom torpedoboat destroyers 51 to 56 were named:

Comdr. David McDougal—In the summer of 1863 a Japanese daimio, named Mori, in connection with a general movement against foreigners, attempted to bar the Inland Sea of Japan to foreign vessels by means of shore batteries and men-of-war at Shimonoseki Straits. On June 25, 1863, an American merchant vessel, the *Pembroke*, was fired upon. News of this reached Commander McDougal on board the U.S.S. *Wyoming* on July 10, 1863, at Yokohama, whence he was preparing to sail the following day for home, in accordance with the Department's orders. He sailed instead, on July 13, for Shimonoseki Straits, arriving at the inner entrance on July 16, 1863. In addition to the shore batteries which he knew to exist, but of whose strength he was not informed, he found the straits defended by three Japanese men-of-war, a steamer, a brig and a bark. McDougal engaged at once, and conducted an action in which two of the enemy's vessels were sunk, the third was put out of action, and the *Wyoming* was taken past the entire line of his batteries and back again, in convincing demonstration of the futility of the daimio's edict, so far as American shipping was concerned. The *Wyoming* was a sloop-of-war of about 1,500 tons displacement, with an armament of four 32-pounder broadside guns and two 11-inch Dahlgren pivot guns, and a crew of 160 officers and men. The aggregate armament of the three opposing Japanese men-of-war was eighteen guns. They were destroyed only after McDougal had closed to pistol range. The shore batteries actively engaged aggregated about seventy-four guns, some of them known to be of recent and powerful type, and all of them effective at the range at which they were engaged. In addition to these apparently overwhelming odds, the navigational conditions were most adverse, the channel narrow and obscure and the tides strong. McDougal had no charts, and his Japanese pilots were demoralized. The *Wyoming* grounded once during the engagement and was worked off with difficulties. The loss on the *Wyoming* was five killed and six wounded. The vessel was hulled eleven times, while her rigging was torn and her upper works riddled by the shots that went high as McDougal closed in.

The names assigned the other torpedoboat destroyers were formerly assigned to torpedoboats which have been stricken from the Navy Register. A brief extract from the records of service of those after whom these vessels were named is as follows:

Ericsson, John—Born in Sweden July 31, 1803. Officer in the Swedish army. Distinguished engineer and inventor. Inventor and builder of the first turreted iron vessel, the *Monitor*, which fought the celebrated battle with the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. Died in New York March 8, 1889.

Cushing, William Barker, Lieut., U.S.N.—Born in Wisconsin Nov. 24, 1842. Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1874. Appointed midshipman 1857. Served with distinction during the Civil War. Specially distinguished for the destruction of the Confederate ram *Albemarle* Oct. 27, 1864.

McKee, Hugh W., Lieut., U.S.N.—Born in Kentucky. Appointed midshipman Sept. 25, 1861. Killed while leading an assault on the Korean forts June 11, 1871.

Winslow, John Anerum, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.—Born in Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 19, 1811. Died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1873. Appointed midshipman Feb. 1, 1827. Served with distinction in the Mexican War. Commanded the *Kearsarge* in the engagement and destruction of the C.S.S. *Alabama*, off Cherbourg, France, 1864.

O'Brien, Jeremiah, Capt., U.S.N.—Born in Maine 1740. Died at Machias, Me., Oct. 5, 1818. Commanded a schooner which captured in the harbor of Machias, Me., the armed British vessel *Margaretta*. This was the first sea fight of the Revolution. O'Brien afterward commanded the privateer *Liberty* and made a number of prizes. He was taken prisoner and for awhile was on the Jersey prison ship at New York. From there was taken to Mill Prison, England, from which he escaped.

Nicholson, James, Capt., U.S.N.—Born in Maryland 1737. Died in New York city. Served with distinction during the Revolutionary War. Senior captain of the Navy after the dismissal of Esek Hopkins. Commanded the *Trumbull* and the *Virginia*. Served ashore with General Washington at the battle of Trenton. Captured on the *Virginia*. Exchanged at close of the war.

Nicholson, Samuel, Capt., U.S.N.—Born in Maryland 1743. Died at Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 29, 1813. Said to have been a lieutenant on the *Bonhomme Richard* with John Paul Jones. Commanded the *Deane* during the Revolutionary War. Made a number of prizes. First commander of the *Constitution*. Senior captain of the Navy at the time of his death.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Fifth Group of the Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, has been organized to consist, for the present, of the destroyers Jenkins, Jouett and Fanning.

The Baltimore has been detached from duty as the station ship at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

The Sonoma has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

The U.S.S. *Cincinnati*, Comdr. Samuel S. Robison, now in Asiatic waters, has been ordered to Foo Chow to protect the lives and property of nearly two hundred Americans from the ravages of a faction which it is reported has revolted against the government.

The unveiling of the bronze trophy commemorating the winning of the engineering tests by the torpedoboat destroyer Burrows took place at Newport, R.I., Sept. 26. The presentation was made by Rear Admiral Osterhaus, and a reception and luncheon followed. Among those participating were Capt. William B. Caperton, commanding the Second Naval District; Capt. E. W. Eberle, commanding the torpedo flotilla, and Comdr. George W. Williams, commanding the torpedo station.

The Bureau of Navigation now has under preparation the list of "Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps in the District of Columbia, 1912-1913." One edition instead of two will be published this year, and will be issued on Nov. 1. It is requested that names be sent to the Bureau of Navigation as early as practicable.

The revenue cutter *Seneca* has removed the wreck of the *Shenandoah* (schooner), three miles E.N.E. from Whistling Buoy, Great Round Shoals, Nantucket Sound. There is now thirteen fathoms of water where the wreck lay.

The Bureau of Navigation received a telegram from

the commandant, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Sept. 20, reporting that all of the remains of the apprentice seamen who were drowned Sunday, Sept. 15, 1912, have been recovered and sent home to their relatives.

Seamen Frank Anthony Moran and Lloyd Lyman Curtiss, attached to the U.S.S. *Connecticut*, have received a letter of commendation from the Navy Department for their prompt action in jumping overboard and rescuing from drowning a man who had fallen from a passing motor boat in Hampton Roads, Va., Sept. 12, 1912.

The Secretary of the Navy has forwarded to the commanding officer of the receiving ship at Philadelphia a silver life-saving medal which was awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury to George R. Horan, gunner's mate, first class, U.S.N., for gallant conduct in rescuing two persons from drowning at Eastport, Me., July 4, 1912. At the time Horan was attached to the U.S.S. *Chester*. The records show that on the afternoon of July 4 a small skiff under oars was capsized and two of the aged occupants would have been drowned but for the prompt action of Horan, who jumped overboard, fully clothed in dress white uniform, high black shoes and regulation leggings, and swam to the scene.

Pay Clerk C. W. Gibbons, who deserted from the *California* while the ship was lying off Coronado ten months ago, and was subsequently arrested in the East and taken aboard the flagship at Honolulu for court-martial, according to report from Mare Island has been found guilty of desertion, neglect of duty and embezzlement under four charges and sentenced to two and one-half years' imprisonment at San Quentin, the California penitentiary, and dismissal.

The new system of preventing collisions at sea proposed by Sir Hiram Maxim is based on a theory of the bat's sixth sense. A century ago Abbe Spallanzani proved that bats could pursue and catch insects without seeing them. The vibrations or waves from a bat's wings, though of too low frequency to produce sound, are reflected back from obstacles they strike, and it is supposed that the bat is able to detect the reflections and thus to guide its flight. Soundings for similar echoes could be made on shipboard. With a wave generator of 200 or 300 horsepower vibrations could be sent out of about the same frequency as those of a bat, and it is believed that they would be reflected from five miles away sufficiently strong to be detected. A trial apparatus has been designed and made by Sir Hiram.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

F-3, sailed Sept. 23 from Bremerton, Wash., for Seattle, Wash.

Cyclops, Idaho, Lebanon, Celtic, New Jersey, Nebraska and Rhode Island, arrived Sept. 23 at Newport, R.I.

Sterling, sailed Sept. 24 from Port Royal, S.C., for Norfolk, Va.

Albany, arrived Sept. 24 at Olongapo, P.I.

Princeton, arrived Sept. 24 at Sydney, N.S.W.

Cleveland, arrived Sept. 24 at the Gulf of Fonseca.

Virginia, sailed Sept. 25 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I.

Sonoma, sailed Sept. 25 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Newport, R.I.

Brutus, arrived Sept. 25 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Des Moines, sailed Sept. 25 from Tampico, Mexico, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Cincinnati, sailed Sept. 26 from Shanghai, China, for Fuchau, China.

Abarenda, sailed Sept. 26 from Shanghai, China, for Manila, P.I.

Florida, Utah, Delaware and Michigan, sailed Sept. 26 from Newport, R.I., for exercises.

Des Moines, arrived Vera Cruz Sept. 26.

Virginia, arrived Newport Sept. 26.

Prometheus, sailed from Corinto for San Francisco Sept. 25.

Cincinnati, arrived Fuchau Sept. 27.

Baltimore, Maconough, Tingey, Thornton, Stockton, Shubrick, Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, sailed from Hampton Roads for New York Sept. 27.

G.O. 220, SEPT. 24, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

Torpedoboat destroyers Nos. 51 to 56, inclusive, authorized by the last session of Congress are hereby assigned the following names:

51. O'Brien; 52. Nicholson; 53. Winslow; 54. McDougal; 55. Cushing; 56. Ericsson.

PHILIP ANDREWS, Act. Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 20.—Comdr. W. A. Edgar to attendance long course, Naval War College.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Freeman detached navy yard, New York, Oct. 14, 1912; to San Francisco as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. G. J. Myers detached School Marine Engineering, Oct. 5, 1912; to Rhode Island as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Gerald Howe detached School Marine Engineering, Oct. 5, 1912; to Florida.

Lieut. F. W. Sterling detached School Marine Engineering, Oct. 5, 1912; to Louisiana as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Albert Norris detached School Marine Engineering, Oct. 5, 1912; to Utah.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. B. McKinney to Wyoming.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. A. Wolleson detached San Francisco, Oct. 10, 1912; home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. W. Milner detached School Marine Engineering, Oct. 8, 1912; to San Francisco as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. B. Howe to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Sept. 30, 1912.

Ensign F. H. Fowler detached Hannibal; to two months' leave.

P.A. Surg. F. E. Porter detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

P.A. Surg. L. C. Whiteside detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to naval hospital, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Surg. P. T. Dessez detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Surg. Tharos Harlan detached naval hospital, Canaville, P.I.; home, wait orders.

Act. Asst. Surgs. S. W. McEwan and C. K. Miller appointed acting assistant surgeons from Sept. 16, 1912.

Pymr. Clerk C. E. Beatty appointed; navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Tsingtao, China, Sept. 20, 1912.

Ensign J. E. Iseman, Jr., detached Quirios; to Saratoga.

Ensign H. K. Lewis detached Elcano; to Saratoga.

Ensign O. S. Botsford detached Saratoga; to Quirios.

Asst. Surg. G. E. Thomas detached naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to Helena.

Asst. Surg. W. A. Bloedorn detached Helena; to naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

SEPT. 21.—Lieut. Comdr. P. N. Olmstead detached Mississippi; home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Asserson detached Missouri; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

P.A. Surg. E. A. Vickery detached St. Louis; home, wait orders.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Kelly detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. G. D. Hall detached naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.

P.A. Surg. D. H. Casto detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; to St. Louis.

P.A. Surg. C. J. Holman detached Navy recruiting station, Indianapolis, Ind.; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

P.A. Surg. L. W. Johnson detached naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

P.A. Surg. H. W. Cole detached Navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Surg. G. C. Thomas to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 20, 1912.

P.A. Surg. J. S. Woodward detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 30, 1912; to Asiatic Station.

P.A. Surg. C. W. O. Bunker detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 5, 1912; to naval station, Guam.

P.A. Surg. F. E. Sellers detached naval station, Guam; home, wait orders.

Asst. Surg. C. C. Wood detached naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. C. F. Charlton detached naval hospital, Newport, R.I.; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. C. H. Dragoo detached receiving ship at New York; to Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 30, 1912.

Asst. Surg. R. G. Davis detached naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Sept. 30, 1912.

SEPT. 22.—SUNDAY.

SEPT. 23.—Lieut. W. H. Booth detached command Wilkes; to Baltimore.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. W. Lawrence detached New Jersey; to two months' sick leave.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. L. Caskey detached North Dakota; to temporary duty Naval War College.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. E. Bratton detached Sterrett; to office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department.

Ensign E. B. Gibson detached Missouri; to Sterrett.

Ensign C. B. Mayo to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Med. Dir. H. G. Beyer detached command Naval Medical School Sept. 28, 1912; home, wait orders.

Med. Dir. J. D. Gatewood to command Naval Medical School Sept. 30, 1912.

Asst. Paymr. W. E. Moorman to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Prof. of Math. S. J. Brown detached Naval Academy; to member Board on Naval Ordnance, Navy Department, on Oct. 1, 1912.

Prof. of Math. H. M. Paul detached Naval Academy; wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk G. M. Eyforth appointed; to Idaho.

Paymr. Clerk F. E. Herbert appointed; to Virginia.

Paymr. Clerk M. J. Dambacher appointed; to Mississippi.

SEPT. 24.—Capt. C. C. Marsh detached command Ohio, Oct. 3, 1912; to special duty Navy Department.

Capt. Joseph Strauss detached Navy Department, Oct. 2, 1912; to command Ohio.

Ensign W. A. Shaw detached Georgia; to temporary duty Hartford.

Ensign J. P. Dalton detached Arkansas; to temporary duty Hartford.

Ensign P. V. H. Weeme detached North Dakota; to temporary duty Hartford.

Btsn. J. J. O'Brien detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to Fish Hawk.

Chief Gun. Leonard Roll detached naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., Oct. 14, 1912; to Kansas.

Chief Gun. E. W. Furey detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., Oct. 23, 1912; to Kansas.

Gun. Maxwell Case detached Kansas; home, wait orders.

Mach. T. J. Hayes detached Georgia; continue treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Mach. A. V. Kettels detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, 1912; to Georgia.

Paymr. Clerk Robert O'Hagan appointed; to Idaho.

SEPT. 25.—Act. Asst. Surg. F. B. Cochran to duty Navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb.

Pay Dir. L. C. Kerr to purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Newport, R.I.

Paymr. W. B. Izard detached purchasing pay officer, Newport, R.I.; Navy Pay Office, Oct. 1, 1912.

Chief Gun. K. J. Egan detached Kansas; continue treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. Clerk W. C. Colbert appointed; to Iowa.

SEPT. 26.—Comdr. B. B. Bierer detached works of the New York Shipbuilding Company Sept. 30, 1912; to Minnesota as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. K. M. Bennett to navy yard, New York, Oct. 7, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. H. Bowdrey detached New Hampshire; to Alabama as senior engineer officer.

Surg. A. W. Dunbar detached Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; to naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Surg. R. B. Williams to naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. A. H. Dodge to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

P.A. Surg. R. J. Streeter detached Navy recruiting station, Omaha, Neb.; to Florida.

Paymr. Ray Spear to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 15, 1912.

P.A. Paymr. S. L. Bethea to navy yard, New York, N.Y., under instruction.

Paymr. Clerk W. A. Foote, appointed; to Culgoa, settle accounts.

Paymr. Clerk B. W. Shumaker appointed; to Kentucky.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 21.—First Lieut. S. S. Lee detached marine barracks, Boston; to recruiting depot, Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. Wilbur Thing detached marine barracks, Boston; to naval prison, Portsmouth.

SEPT. 25.—The following officers have been ordered to expeditionary service: Col. Franklin J. Moses; Lieut. Col. T. P. Kane; Major J. T. Myers; Major R. H. Dunlap; Capt. Logan Feland, H. L. Matthews, A.Q.M., J. T. Buttrick, J. J. Meade, H. I. Bearss, T. E. Backstrom, H. R. Lay, P. M. Rixey, Jr.; 1st Lieuts. C. A. Lutz, A. B. Drum, W. D. Smith, Wilbur Thing, B. S. E. Berry, E. W. Stur

Third Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Odend'hal granted thirty days' extension of leave, beginning Oct. 6.
Third Lieut. of Engrs. M. A. Doyle preparatory orders to the Androscoggin about Nov. 1.
First Lieut. H. W. Pope detached Androscoggin to depot as executive officer of that station.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The cutters Mohawk and Apache were detailed to take the delegates to the health congress, now in session at Washington, on a trip down the Potomac on Sept. 25.

The cutter Woodbury floated and towed into the harbor at Eastport, Me., the schooner Olive Ames, on Sept. 25.

On Sept. 25 the cutter Acushnet returned to Woodshole from her fruitless search for wreckage.

The cutter Gresham sailed on Sept. 26, from Boston to Provincetown.

Captain Broadbent, in charge of the Eastern Division, reports that the cutter Seneca is working on a wreck off Montauk Point, Sept. 25.

The cutter Manning sailed from Seward, Alaska, for Seattle, Wash., on Sept. 20. She reported on the 25th at Port Townsend where she had stopped to repair a broken eccentric.

On Sept. 25, 1st Lieut. H. W. Hope was detached from the Androscoggin and ordered to report to the commanding officer at the depot at South Baltimore, Md., as executive officer of that station.

The steamer Everett, of the Hydrographic Service, reported to the revenue cutter headquarters that on Sept. 25, at 9:40 a.m. she passed a barge bottom up four miles west by south from Handkerchief Lightship. The barge was about five feet above water and from thirty to forty feet long.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.
ALCONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels, Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.
AROATA—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche, Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.
COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.
FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble, At Key West, Fla.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr. San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Master's Mate James R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr. San Francisco.
HUDSON—Masters Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.
ITASCA—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, On practice cruise.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill, Behring Sea patrol fleet.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher, New York.
MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, Behring Sea patrol fleet.
MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake, Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.
PALMICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, Newbern, N.C.
RUSH—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Juneau, Alaska.
SEMINOLE—Capt. J. G. Berry, Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, Neah Bay, Wash.
TAHOMA—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Behring Sea patrol fleet.
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.T.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, En route Juneau, Alaska.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.
WINNISINMET—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen, Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West, Savannah, Ga.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 18, 1912.

Mrs. Eugene Tobey entertained on Wednesday at her home in Vallejo. Bridge and hearts were played, the prizes being won by Mrs. E. M. Brown, of Los Angeles, Mrs. Ralph R. Stewart, Mrs. Noonan, of Honolulu, and Miss Bull. The players included Mesdames William Cross, C. W. O. Bunker, William H. Standley, Arthur B. Owens, William L. V. Calhoun, Herbert L. Kelley, Frances B. Gatewood, Alexander Van Keuren, Carl Gamburg-Andresen, Gatewood S. Lincoln, John R. Hornberger, Holton C. Curl, Henry Edward Odell, Elizabeth Herreshoff, Emily Cutts, Stacy Potts, George A. McKay, Mrs. Wilder, of Honolulu, Miss Ruth Hascal and Miss Cornelia Kempff. Mrs. Holton S. Curl entertained the following day in honor of her house guest, Mrs. E. M. Brown. Following the hour at cards a dainty tea was served. The honors at cards were carried off by Mrs. Samuel Gordon, Mrs. Ralph R. Stewart, Mrs. Emily Cutts and Mrs. Henry Edward Odell. Those asked to meet Mrs. Brown included Mesdames Salladay, Gordon, Tobey, Bunker, Lincoln, Stewart, Cutts, Waller, Jones, Odell, Miss Cornelia Kempff, Mrs. Thomas F. Ruhm, Mrs. George A. McKay and Miss Ruth Hascal.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon are not to leave for Honolulu this month, as was anticipated, as there is no vacancy in a civil engineer's billet at Honolulu at present. Asst. Surg. E. P. Halton, of the Alert, has arrived for treatment at the naval hospital. He is accompanied by Mrs. Halton, who has taken apartments in Vallejo for the time that he is to remain in the hospital. Capt. Douglas C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., arrived here on Saturday, in command of the crack rifle team from Honolulu, which has been ordered to Bremerton to compete with the teams of the two Pacific Coast barracks and teams from the Army. His mother, Mrs. Mary McDougal, makes her home at the lighthouse. Comdr. Benoit D'azay, French naval attaché, who is making a tour of the Pacific Coast, spent Monday at the yard as the guest of Capt. Henry T. Mayo. Capt. and Mrs. Mayo also entertained Capt. Charles B. Gray, of Burlington, at luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla and Miss Stella McCalla have been spending a few days at the St. Francis, in San Francisco, but have now gone to their home in Santa Barbara. In November they leave for New York, en route to Europe, to spend the winter. Miss Priscilla Ellicott writes enthusiastically of her visit in Honolulu, where she is the guest of her sister. She was recently a guest at the fête given by Governor and Mrs. Frier at their beautiful home, "Arcadia." Mrs. Henry E. Odell gave an informal card party yesterday afternoon, asking the girls of the station and of the naval contingent in Vallejo to meet Miss Marjorie Brown, niece of Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, who has been spending the summer here. Present: Misses Ruth Hascal, Barbara Reed, Lucy Matthews, Marie English and Nina Blow and Miss Bull. Surg. O. D. Morton returned yesterday from Santa Barbara, where he joined Mrs. Morton for the week-end. They have taken one of the attractive places at Montecito, where they entertain frequently for San Francisco friends.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, recently returned from the Orient, is stopping at the St. Francis, in San Francisco. He will spend several weeks with relatives and friends in California before reporting for duty. Ensign Herbert A. Jones arrived at Mare Island this week and reported for duty aboard the Independence. Mrs. E. B. Gibson, accompanied by her sister, Miss Lila Gibson, has returned to her home in Ukihia after a visit at the home of her brother, Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley.

Believing that Mare Island can compete with any ship-building plant, Capt. H. T. Mayo, commandant, has requested the Navy Department to forward plans and specifications for the new dreadnaught Pennsylvania. A request has also been made that the yard be permitted to bid on all other work provided for under this year's Naval Appropriation bill, while the Navy Department considers that any additional facilities will be required here before battleship construction can be undertaken. Captain Mayo has asked that such additional facilities be named, in order that the officer here may estimate the amount necessary to so equip the yard. This yard has been awarded a \$1,400 job on the Army mine planter Armistead, which will come her about Oct. 24 for a three

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weeks' stay. Repairs are to be made on her boiler combustion chambers.

Table Bluff, Cal., wireless operators heard the Japanese station at Shiomisaki calling the U.S.S. Maryland on Sept. 8. The Maryland, with Secretary of State Knox aboard, was then 2,000 miles from the Japanese station. The distance between the latter and Table Bluff is approximately 6,500 miles, which is something of record.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 16, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis W. Glover entertained at dinner on Sunday for Miss Margaret Casteel, Miss Louise Fear, Lieut. James C. R. Schwenck and Lieut. Herbert E. Taylor. Lieutenant Colonel Blockson returned Monday from a two months' leave spent in the East. Lieut. Joseph P. Aleshire left Tuesday for Chicago, to be away for about a month on special duty.

Mrs. Willis V. Morris entertained the Auction Bridge Club Wednesday afternoon, when the highest score was made by Mrs. Francis W. Glover. Miss Amy Heard entertained Friday afternoon with auction bridge, when prizes were presented to Mrs. Willis V. Morris, Mrs. Glover and Mrs. David H. Biddle. Other guests were Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Mrs. Delphay T. E. Casteel, Mrs. Armin Mueller, Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Mrs. John P. Hasson, Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Mrs. John T. Kennedy, Mrs. Frank R. Ross, Miss Ethel Myers and Miss Grace Elmer. Miss Margaret Heard left Friday for Iowa City, Iowa, where she will attend the State University. A delightful supper was given by Col. and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor on Friday, after the hop, for Miss Myers, Miss Elmer, Miss Heard, Miss Elizabeth Heard, Miss Dorothy Alexander, Miss Margaret Casteel, Miss Louise Fear, Lieut. James Schwenck, O'Neill, Taylor, Rumsey and Thomas, Mr. Charles O'Connor and Mr. Carl Brownlee. Miss Dorothy Alexander, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Willis V. Morris, left Saturday for her home in Deadwood, S.D. Miss Louise Fear, guest of Miss Margaret Casteel for two weeks, left Saturday for her home in St. Paul.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Hu B. Myers entertained at auction bridge in honor of her house guest, Miss Ethel Myers. Her guests were Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Mrs. Delphay T. E. Casteel, Mrs. Willis V. Morris, Mrs. David H. Biddle, Mrs. Fred E. Buchan, Mrs. Francis W. Glover, Mrs. Armin Mueller, Mrs. John P. Hasson, Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Miss Grace Elmer and Miss Amy Heard. Prizes were presented to Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Hasson and Mrs. Biddle.

Mr. Charles M. O'Connor, who has been spending the summer with his parents, Col. and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor, left Saturday for the University of Virginia.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 22, 1912.

The 1st Squadron returned Friday from Mason City, Iowa, where they have been attending the state fair. There is general rejoicing at having the entire regiment in the post again.

Mrs. Stilwell, of Yonkers, N.Y., arrived this week and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Roy W. Holderness. Capt. and Mrs. Hu B. Myers entertained with five hundred on Tuesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Dr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. John P. Hasson, Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Mrs. Armin Mueller, Misses Ethel Myers, Grace Elmer, Amy Heard, Margaret Casteel, Elizabeth Heard, Marion O'Connor, Lieutenant Foley, Schwenck, O'Neill, Brady, Taylor, Rumsey and Thomas. The prizes were given to Miss Grace Elmer, Lieutenant Foley and Schwenck.

The Auction Bridge Club met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Hu B. Myers, when the prize was won by Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Armin Mueller entertained at auction bridge complimentary to Mrs. John T. Kennedy and for Mesdames Charles Y. Brownlee, Hu B. Myers, Delphay T. E. Casteel, Willis V. Morris, John P. Hasson, Frederick D. Griffith, Frank H. Ross, Misses Ethel Myers, Grace Elmer, Amy Heard and Margaret Casteel. Mrs. Abram Lott arrived Thursday and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson.

On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Frank K. Ross entered with two tables of auction bridge for Mrs. Wilson, Miss Ethel Myers, Miss Grace Elmer, Miss Amy Heard, Mr. Patton, Mr. Walter Ross and Lieut. Robert C. Brady. The prize for highest score was won by Miss Amy Heard. There was an informal hop Saturday evening. Major and Mrs. Butler arrived this week and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Delphay T. E. Casteel.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1912.

The post has had many visitors during the past few weeks; among these have been Mrs. Edson and her daughter, of Washington, D.C., who are staying with Capt. and Mrs. McKie. Mrs. McKie gave a delightful luncheon on Sept. 18 for the Misses Weddell, who are visiting Col. and Mrs. White. Her other guests were Mrs. Edson, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Thomas, of Nashville, Tenn., Miss Edson, Mesdames Feeter, Williams, Hayes and Hall. After luncheon music was furnished by Mrs. Edson and Miss Weddell, both brilliant pianists, and by Miss Edson, who sang most charmingly.

Mrs. Nicholls, of Nashville, Tenn., and her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Thomas, are guests of Captain Sevier. Mrs. Arthur O. Townsend, of Clifton, Staten Island, spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. I. N. Lewis. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, of Fort Monroe, arrived last Tuesday to visit Miss Laura Lewis. Mrs. Hess has had as her guests Mrs. Webster, of Brooklyn, and her two small boys, Mrs. Sloan, of Brooklyn, and Miss Molly Bloomer, of New York.

Mrs. R. H. Williams and her little daughter joined Captain Williams here last week. Capt. and Mrs. Hanson, who have been at Fort Wadsworth for a month, returned on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Hess left Monday for the Berkshire Hills, where they will spend several weeks. Lieutenant Pirie has moved into quarters No. 5, where he and Mrs. Pirie will be at home after Oct. 1. Lieutenant Pirie and Miss Rogers will be married in New York on Sept. 26.

Major and Mrs. Coe and William left on Wednesday for Governors Island, Major Coe's new station. Mrs. Feeter gave a delightful little "coffee" on Wednesday for her

cousins, the Misses Weddell, of New Orleans. Those present were Mrs. Nicholls and Mrs. Thomas, from Nashville; Mrs. Edson, from Washington; Mesdames Hess, Oldfield, Mayes, McKie, Lewis, White and Hall, from Fort Hamilton; Mrs. Sloan of Brooklyn, and Miss Bloomer, of New York. During the morning Miss Alice Weddell entertained the ladies by her artistic work at the piano.

Colonel White, Captain McKie and Lieutenant Grey, with the companies from Forts Wadsworth, Hancock and Hamilton, who have been in camp at Fort Terry for service practice returned home Sept. 13. Colonel White, with the officers from Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton and Hancock, went to Governors Island yesterday morning to call on the new division commander, General Barry.

The Misses Weddell left to-day for New Orleans, after a visit of several weeks to their uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. White.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Sept. 23, 1912.

Mrs. Styer, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Pickel returned Wednesday from a visit to their husbands in Rochester. Mrs. Styer was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kneath, who gave a number of entertainments in her honor. On Saturday Major and Mrs. Styer were guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Kneath at the Seneca. On Sunday they dined at the Country Club, and in the evening all the officers and ladies of the battalion were given a dinner at the Rochester Club. Monday Mrs. Kneath entertained Mrs. Styer and Mrs. Williams at a luncheon at the Genesee Valley Club, after which they viewed the parade from a window in Mr. Kneath's office. After the parade they were guests at a tea at the Country Club, and after the parade in the evening they were guests at a supper at the Seneca. Before leaving for home, on Wednesday, they were entertained at luncheon at the Genesee Valley Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams went to see "The Siren" on Saturday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Saunders and Miss Lane Saunders returned to their home at Fort Porter on Wednesday.

Cos. B and C, from Fort Porter, left for home on Friday. They marched as far as La Salle, where they took the street cars for the rest of the way.

Mrs. Styer, Mrs. Shockley, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Scott went to the matinee in Niagara Falls on Thursday to see "The Arrival in Africa." Capt. Stanley Ford, who received orders transferring him to the 27th Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, returned to Fort Niagara on the 20th to pack. Mrs. Ellis and Miss Dorothy Ellis were guests of Mrs. Styer at dinner on Thursday. Dr. Scott is ordered to Fort Bayard, N.M., for station. On Saturday Mrs. Styer, Mrs. Brandt and Mrs. Ellis lunched with friends in Buffalo at the Lafayette and went to see Donald Brian in "The Siren."

Mrs. Williams had as her guests for supper on Sunday Mrs. Ellis, Miss Dorothy Ellis and Captain Waldron, who has just arrived to take command of Co. H. Major C. C. Ballou, who is visiting friends in Youngstown, called in the post on Monday.

On Monday at 12:40 the battalion marched into the post, after an absence of nearly three months. They were heartily welcomed home by everyone. They brought with them two "recruits," a Shetland pony for the little Brandts and a burro for little Miss Bessie Styer.

While in Rochester Lieutenant Jones spent Sunday in Genesee with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Chapin.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 22, 1912.

The Ladies' Card Club met Tuesday morning with Mrs. Schley. Mrs. Nelson, who was supplying for Mrs. Van Deuren, won the high score prize. Lieut. William E. Hall, Med. Corps, en route to San Francisco, his new station, from Washington, D.C., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cole for several days. Capt. and Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Butler. Captain Heiberg leaves Sunday for his new station, Fort Des Moines, while Mrs. Heiberg will remain with her sister for the time being.

Mrs. Schley, widow of Admiral Schley, who has been visiting her son, Captain Schley, left for Long Island Wednesday morning. Capt. Philip Powers, 8th Inf., on leave in Denver, was a visitor at the post Thursday. Miss Irma Ellis, of Denver, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Schley over Thursday. Lieut. Thomas N. Gimpler, 6th Inf., who is on leave in Denver, was a visitor at the post Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Schley had as their guest Saturday Mr. John Zahn, of Fredonia, N.Y. Mr. Zahn has been attending the Fire Chiefs' Convention in Denver. Mrs. Sanford and family, who have been spending the summer at Crystal Lake, returned to the post Saturday. Miss Peet, of Denver, entertained with a box party Saturday. Those attending from the post were Capt. and Mrs. Schley, Lieutenant Blythe, Mort, Brewer and McEnery.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 23, 1912.

Mrs. Horace Spurgeon and little son are en route home from an extended sojourn in North Carolina with relatives. Mr. Richard Walker is now residing in New York city, and spends the week-end with his sister, Mrs. Richard C. Burleson, at West Point Military Academy.

Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee has returned from a three months' sojourn North and East. Miss Sara H. Littlejohn is visiting Capt. and Mrs. L. T. Walker at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., en route to Boston, to complete her musical studies at the New England Conservatory of Music.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Milton Baldwin, machinist, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Louise Vaganego was solemnized Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. D. Raylin, Rev. R. M. Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating. Only intimate friends of the contracting parties were present. The bride was gowned in a handsome white lace robe of white silk. The wedding is the culmination of a little romance which had its beginning when the U.S.S. Salem was stationed in this port last year. Both bride and groom are native Texans and have a host of friends who are extending hearty congratulations. The young couple left for Boston, thence to Newport News, where the groom has been ordered to report aboard the new battleship Texas.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 26, 1912.

The total number of midshipmen is 768. The membership of the four classes is: First, 144; Second, 163; Third, 199; Fourth, 262. The Fourth Class has eighteen more than the Fourth of last year. It has lost two members since its formation, which began in June—C. K. Bontz, of California, who resigned, and William E. Bullock, who fell from the mast of the Hartford and was killed.

The re-examination of midshipmen who were deficient in certain branches at the annual examination in June and were allowed re-examinations, began yesterday.

A detachment of about fifty marines, made up from the local barracks and those attached to the U.S.S. Hartford, with Col. Franklin J. Moses, commandant of the local barracks, leave Annapolis about noon to-day for Philadelphia, where they will embark as part of a regiment for duty in Santo Domingo. The detachment is made up of thirty privates from the barracks, about fifteen from the ships stationed here, and a few non-commissioned officers. They will form Company E of the new regiment, and Colonel Moses will command the regiment. The departure of Colonel Moses leaves Capt. W. W. Low in command of the barracks here.

Lieut. Andrew B. Drum, U.S.M.C., has left here with thirty privates from the U.S. marine quarters, twelve from the command ship Hartford and about eight sergeants and corporals, for Santo Domingo, under orders from the Government.

The order for the 60-watt power incandescent electric lamps for the use of the midshipmen in Bancroft Hall, as recommended by the commission that recently reported on the subject, has been placed.

Superintendent John H. Gibbons, with his aid, Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, left here this morning for Washington to confer upon matters relating to the Naval Academy.

The crypt beneath the chapel of the Naval Academy, for which Congress appropriated \$75,000, will be finished in the course of a month, and will then be ready for the reception of the remains of John Paul Jones, which now lie in Bancroft Hall. It is expected that there will be imposing ceremonies when the distinguished Commodore is laid in his final resting place.

Important changes have taken place in the Department of Mathematics, Naval Academy. Prof. Stimson J. Brown, head of the department, and Prof. Henry M. Paul, the chief assistant, are to be relieved from duty there, and Prof. Harry E. Smith, now connected with the department, will be the chief. Professor Paul would have succeeded as head had not the date of his retirement from active service been so near at hand. Primarily these changes resulted from the death of the late Prof. Philip R. Alger, U.S.N., who was on the Ordnance Board. The vacancy on the board will be filled by Professor Brown. The change will reunite Professor Brown to part of his family. His two daughters, Mrs. Kalbfus, wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. C. Kalbfus, U.S.N., and Mrs. A. H. Myrick, live in Washington. Prof. and Mrs. Paul will shortly leave Annapolis. Mrs. Paul has been one of the most active workers in maintaining the Emergency Hospital of this city, and her loss will be particularly felt in this institution.

Lieut. Arthur P. Fairchild, U.S.N., the recently appointed secretary and treasurer to the Navy Athletic Association, reported for duty at the Naval Academy on Friday. Lieut. B. F. Hickey, U.S.M.C., reported the same day for duty at the marine quarters, Naval Academy. Lieut. J. E. Abbott, U.S.A., paid a visit to his mother, Mrs. William M. Abbott, of this city, last week, previous to going to a new post of duty. Captain E. W. Scott, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Academy, returned from his vacation last week and preached at the chapel on Sunday. Mrs. W. H. P. Blandy, the cadet commander of the Naval Academy Brigade, returned to Annapolis last week. Prof. and Mrs. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., have returned to Annapolis from New Jersey, where they spent the summer. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., was the guest last week at 566 Pleasant street, Worcester, Mass. Pay Dir. Thomas T. Caswell, U.S.N., who has been at the Weekapaug Inn, Weekapaug, R.I., has returned to Annapolis. Lieut. R. L. Walker, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Academy, was in Washington last week, taking examination for promotion.

Mrs. De Rhode, mother of Midshipman De Rhode, Third Class, has returned to Annapolis. Mrs. Goldsborough Adams and her young son, Laurence S. Adams, are visiting friends in the Naval Academy. Paul and William Beehler Bunker, sons of Capt. Paul D. Bunker, U.S.A., are here on a visit to their grandparents, Commo. and Mrs. William H. Beehler, U.S.N. Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Smith reported on Monday for duty and has been assigned as an assistant in the department of navigation. Prof. Omeara G. Dodge, U.S.N., was in Annapolis on Monday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles M. Decker, U.S.A., left here on Sunday for Fort Monroe.

Mrs. H. M. Paul, wife of Professor Paul, U.S.N., has returned from South Bristol, where she had spent the summer. Mrs. Theodore Porter, wife of Commodore Porter, U.S.N., has returned to her home in Cummington Court, Annapolis, after spending the summer at Jamestown, R.I., and in Canada later with relatives. Mrs. W. O. Stevens, wife of Professor Stevens, is visiting her uncle, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va.

Major Robert Alexander, U.S.A., and family have removed their residence here to 171 King George street. Major Alexander is the Inspector General of the Maryland National Guard. Lieut. W. L. Friedell, U.S.N., has rented No. 2 Martin street, Annapolis. Ensigns J. P. Dalton and Philip Van Horn Weems, U.S.N., have been ordered to the Hartford, Naval Academy. Both are football magnates of last season. Lieut. R. Earle Fisher, U.S.A., was here this week for several days. Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce R. Ware, U.S.N., were here this week house hunting. Lieutenant Ware has been ordered to the School of Marine Engineering, Naval Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Howe, U.S.N., were here today. Lieutenant Howe has been ordered to the Naval Academy. Ensign Claude B. Mayo, U.S.N., reported to-day for duty at the Naval Academy.

The big squad of rugged, experienced players gave the Naval Academy coaches and friends much encouragement when the practice of the main squad began Monday afternoon. To the thirty-odd members of last season's squad who reported were added twenty-four of the new Fourth Class, who were considered by Head Coach Howard to be worth further watching. The fine physical condition of the old men was noticeable, and there was general pleasure over the fact that Cochran, one of the most promising backs, particularly as a punter, returned promptly, though he has been ill during the summer. The coaches on hand were Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, head coach; H. M. Wheaton, Yale field coach, and Lieut. E. S. Root, an old Navy back. Frank M. Cates, field coach several years ago, has promised to spend two weeks with the team this season, probably the first two in November. The other coaches will all be from last season's team—Captain Dalton, Weems and Shaw. Trainer Jack McMasters will again look after the physical condition of the members of the squad. There are an unusual number of heavy forwards, and the line will probably be the heaviest in the history of the Academy.

The following Fourth Classmen have joined the football

squad: Midshipmen Wessell, Failing, Broadfoot, Ericsson, Ballou, Miles, Vail, Habenstein and Thompson as backs; Harrison, Grosskopf, Ericsson and Keliher as ends; Evans, Emerson, Kennedy, Quimby, Jones, Dague, Woodward, Ryan, Betts, Boyer and Sternberg. Midshipman Kennedy is booked in public opinion to take Dalton's place as the punter of the Navy team of 1912.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1912.

The football squad is getting down to real work and is kept at practice as much as possible. Many of the post people are out to watch the practice on pleasant afternoons, especially on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The rain last Wednesday spoiled things, but on Saturday Lieutenant Daly made a visit to West Point as coach and the squad and the spectators were equally enthusiastic. About sixty cadets are in the squad. The grand stand is being put up piece by piece and will be in shape for the opening game on Oct. 5.

Capt. Algernon Sartoris, formerly aide-de-camp to the late Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, has been visiting Capt. J. A. Ryan. Captain Sartoris intends to visit San Domingo before returning to his home in Paris. Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson were guests of Col. and Mrs. Keefer last week. Major Munson delivered a most interesting lecture to the cadets on "Miliary Sanitation," on which subject he is a world-famed authority. Two of Major Munson's books are now used as textbooks in the British service. Lieutenant Morrow has his mother and his sister, Mrs. Le Sourd, here visiting him. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Williford entertained at dinner for Mrs. Morrow, sr., Mrs. Le Sourd, Lieutenant Morrow and Wood. Mrs. Morrow, jr., and little daughter, Christine, returned later in the week after having been away for the summer.

Col. and Mrs. Bethel entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Coeheu, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford Jones. Mrs. McNamee, wife of Major McNamee, 15th Cav., stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McNeil. On Thursday Mrs. McNeil entertained with an attractive bridge party for her guest, the others asked being Lieut. and Mrs. Cross, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Manchester, Lieutnants Williams and Dew.

Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell, 5th Inf., and Miss Marguerite Walker, of New Windsor, N.Y., were guests of Lieutenant Curry on Monday. Mrs. Wilcox has gone to Washington for a fortnight's visit, leaving the post on Monday. Major and Mrs. George O. Cress were here for a day or so last week visiting their son, Cadet Cress, a member of the Second Class. Col. and Mrs. James T. Kerr, of Washington, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Baer when they visited West Point for a few days. Miss Julia Fiebeger has come home after a delightful visit spent camping out in Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, the latter a sister of Mrs. Youngberg, spent the weekend as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg.

Miss Fairfield, of Clinton, Mass., is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Alley. On Monday evening Mrs. Alley gave a game of bridge in her honor, inviting Capt. and Mrs. Coeheu, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery and Lieutenant Worcester. Captain Coeheu and Miss Fairfield won the prizes. Miss Helen Upson has returned to Vassar after spending the weekend at West Point with her aunt, Mrs. Fiebeger. Lieut. R. M. Campbell is visiting his parents in Baltimore.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edmund L. Daley's guests are Lieutenant Daley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Daley, of Worcester, Mass. Miss McGee, of Washington, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. K. Greene, has returned home. Lieut. and Mrs. E. Del-Smith's guests last week were Mrs. Smith's brother, Mdsn. F. K. O'Brien and Miss Wilson, of Washington. On Saturday evening Mrs. Smith entertained with a Welsh rabbit party for her guests and a few cadets. Lieut. E. St. J. Greble visited West Point Sept. 23 and was out on the gridiron looking over the work of the squad.

Mrs. Kuhn is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Parker. Captain Mumma is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Westover, Mrs. Mumma having returned home a couple of weeks ago. Mrs. Dickman, wife of Major J. T. Dickman, of Fort Robinson, and Miss Katherine Dickman are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman. Colonel Townsley spent a few days in Washington last week; Major and Mrs. Clayton were also visitors to the capital.

Mrs. Fosdick, mother of Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs, is staying with her daughter and son-in-law. Mrs. Robinson is paying a visit to her father, Mr. Finney, at Newport, R.I. Mrs. Clayton entertained with a cadet tea for her niece, Miss Ware. Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond entertained at bridge on Friday evening, the guests being those officers who had been on maneuver duty at Mount Gretna during the summer, and the stay-at-home wives were asked as well as the ladies who had shared the fortunes of war in spending some days at the hotel near the maneuver camp. The very pretty party was much enjoyed, and a delicious Welsh rabbit "a la Mount Gretna" was served. Mrs. Castle won a pretty fern dish and Lieutenant Rice a unique candlestick. Others in the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Rice, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges, Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester, Lieutenants Castle, Chilton, Oakes, McNeil and McLachlan.

The "T.T.S." the ladies' club, which holds its meetings on Mondays, started in the fall season last week, when Mrs. Youngberg was hostess. Mrs. McDonald entertained the club this week. Mrs. Shipp, mother of Cadet Shipp, of Raleigh, N.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer. On Saturday Mrs. Vidmer's guests at dinner were Mrs. Shipp, Miss Vidmer, Cadets Shipp, Kuhn, Thurber and McDonald. Mrs. Sands, wife of Col. G. H. Sands, who has just been ordered to the Mexican border, has come to West Point from Fort Riley and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Jones.

Mdsn. Philip Glennon has been spending some days as the guest of his sister, Mrs. Cross. Miss Violet Ridgway, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Mrs. Baer for several days recently. Lieutenant Niles and his bride are getting settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Grove. Captain McFarland and Lieutenant Watson are owners of new automobiles.

The sermon at the Sunday morning service at the chapel was preached by Father Officer, of the Order of the Holy Cross. It was an unusually strong and stirring discourse and greatly interested those who were fortunate enough to hear it. In the evening Father Officer spoke at the meeting of the Y.M.C.A.

Captain Vidmer's son is rapidly recovering from his recent operation and will soon be out again.

FOOT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 25, 1912.

General Wood, accompanied by his aid, Captain McCoy, has left on a tour of inspection of numerous Army posts and will be absent about a month. Col. and Mrs. Johnson entertained at dinner on Friday, taking their guests later to the hop. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Rhodes, Dr. Sladen, Mrs. Summerlin and Dr. and Mrs. Munson. Dr. Munson, who with Mrs. Munson is the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Johnson, is here attending the Congress of Hygiene. Captain Lindsay also entertained at dinner before the hop for Mrs. Riley, Miss Haines, Miss McDonald and Lieutenant Patton.

Miss Garrard was hostess at a supper after the hop, as a farewell to her sister and brother-in-law. Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, who left on Sunday for Lieutenant Foster's station at the United Service School, Fort Riley, Lieutenant Stewart, 3d Field Art., who is stationed with his battery at Tobyhanna, Pa., recently spent a few days' leave at the post.

Troop D left on Saturday with Lieutenants Graham and Surles for the fair at Fredericksburg, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. Lear, who have just returned from Stockholm, where Captain Lear was one of the competitors, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Garrard at luncheon Sept. 16.

Mr. Clark, representative of the Self-Registering Target Company, will have in place in a few days a target for use by the troops from Washington Barracks, Forts Hunt and Washington. Troop C, which is on the range, rendered valuable assistance in putting in the cable. Troop A, in addition

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tion to the numerous other marches of the summer, is detailed to march to Richmond and back. It will leave the post about Oct. 30. Troop B is under orders to leave Oct. 8 for the fair at Warrenton, Va. Warrenton, it may be recalled, is the place where the purchase of horses for competition with foreign nations was so successfully made. A post detail under Lieutenant Moose is at work on the track to be used by officers serving with troops only when taking the recently ordered obstacle ride.

Mrs. Shepherd, wife of Lieutenant Shepherd, 3d Field Art., entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, nee Shepherd, Mrs. Shepherd, sr., Miss Pope, mother and aunt of Mr. Shepherd and Miss Garrard. Lieutenant Russell, who was injured over three months ago, while training a polo pony, and who is at Walter Reed Hospital, is gradually improving and is able to walk a short distance with the assistance of crutches.

Chaplain Brander, who has been traveling in Spain and Italy for about two months, returned on Sunday. Chaplain Brander's mother and sisters will join him at the post in about a week.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 21, 1912.

The entire 13th Cavalry, under command of Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, has arrived from Fort Riley. The 1st Squadron reached the post on Monday, under command of Capt. John H. Lewis. One squadron did not detrain, but was sent at once to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty on the Arizona border. The other three squadrons went into camp near the camp of the 22d Infantry, which had been prepared for their arrival.

Lieut. Richard D. Cowley, 22d Inf., has been granted a month's leave and he and Mrs. Cowley will spend it visiting his parents at St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. George S. Gay, 3d Art., left last week for San Antonio, Texas, on leave. Col. Frank West, 2d Cav., entertained at the Country Club with an informal dinner in honor of Gen. E. Z. Steever. Other officers present were Col. D. A. Fredericks, Col. Robert Stevens, retired; Major John S. Winn and Capt. George T. Tyner. Lieut. Arnold N. Krogstad, 22d Inf., left last week for the East to spend a leave.

Lieut. Robert C. F. Goetz, 3d Art., ordered to Fort Riley for duty, will leave for his new station this week.

Mrs. W. T. Davidson and sister, Miss Elizabeth Hudson, have returned from a visit to Cloudcroft, N.M., where they spent several weeks. Lieut. Sloane Doak, 5th Cav., spent a few days in El Paso this week with his brothers, Wyeth and Ferguson Doak. Lieutenant Doak is returning from Honolulu to his new station at Fort Riley. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur P. Watts had as their guests at an informal dinner at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, one evening this week Misses Clara, Aileen and Flora Hague and Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall.

Mrs. S. I. Bryan, mother of Mrs. M. Burroughs, has been with her very ill all summer, but the doctor assures Mrs. Burroughs that with this lovely fall weather, her mother will improve very rapidly. Capt. Robert Zimmerman, of the German navy, attached to the man-of-war Princess Luise, is spending a few weeks in El Paso. Gen. E. Z. Steever will attend the annual encampment of troops at Leon Springs, Texas, in October. Major W. T. Davidson, post surgeon, was painfully injured this week in an automobile accident in El Paso. Major Davidson was driving his own machine along the street when he bent the steering gear and lost control of the machine, which resulted in the auto going through a fence and landing in the yard of Sergt. John Barrett.

Through the courtesy of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, commanding the Mexican military forces of the northern zone in Juarez, the Cavalry band gave a delightful concert in Cleveland Park, in El Paso, this week complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever and the ladies of this post and El Paso.

Major Peter Murray, 22d Inf., has returned to camp from month's leave. Capt. Clarence E. Jones, 3d Field Art., is expected to arrive next week to take command of Battery B. Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, 22d Inf., has joined his company at this post after a leave of several months, part of which he spent abroad.

Gen. E. Z. Steever, commanding the Department of Texas, has just appointed Lieut. William C. Gardiner, 4th Cav., as one of his aids. Lieutenant Gardiner is at present stationed at Hatchita, N.M., and was adjutant of the 4th when General Steever was its colonel. Major John W. Heard, 6th Cav., promoted to the lieutenant colonel of the 2d through the retirement this week of Lieut. Col. Henry L. Ripley, will soon join at this post. Capt. Daniel G. Berry, 22d Inf., has recently transferred to the 13th Infantry.

A troop of the 13th Cavalry, which arrived this week, has relieved the detachment of Co. L, 22d Inf., at Columbus N.M., under command of Lieut. M. P. Short. By orders of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, last week, El Paso was made a depot for the distribution of supplies for the convenience of the troops stationed at various points in and about the city. Buildings and warehouses will be rented for the purpose, but at present there is no intention on the part of the Government to make the post a permanent one.

The School of Equitation ordered to be held at all Cavalry posts was begun here this week and every day at 3:30 o'clock the riding school is in operation. The practice is obligatory with all lieutenants, but other officers may attend if they wish to do so.

Returning the courtesy of Gen. E. Z. Steever, last week, Gen. Victoriano Huerta, of the Mexican army, made an official call at Fort Bliss, accompanied by the commandant of the Juarez garrison, Col. Joaquin Tellez, and the members of his staff. The Mexican officers were met by a detachment of Cavalry and escorted to the garrison headquarters. After the official reception the guests were escorted to the quarters of Gen. and Mrs. Steever, where an informal reception was held.

The Artillery practice which was to have been done by the



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3d Field Artillery, stationed here, on the new range in New Mexico, has been postponed until October. The range is thirty miles from this post and when the Artillery reached the place it was found that there was no water supply and that part of the ground to be used was not the property of the Government and so could not be fired across. An effort is being made to secure the additional ground so that the practice may be held next month.

Cos. H and I, 22d Infantry, played a rousing baseball game on the parade ground this week, which resulted in a score of 16 to 0, in favor of Co. H. The temporary wooden barracks for the 2d Cavalry have been completed and this week the remainder of the troops were moved into the new quarters, which are a vast improvement on the tents.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 22, 1912.

The most interesting event in years at Fort Douglas was the coming of the Secretary of War and his party on Sept. 21. The culmination of the social activity was the reception given by Col. and Mrs. Irons Saturday evening in the hop room. The post took on a gay and festive look at the time of the review, but by evening the place was brilliancy itself. The approach to the hop room was strung with Japanese lanterns and colored lights, and the veranda was bright with many lanterns. Across the way, the Officers' Club showed a similar decoration. Within the walls were hung with the regiment's choicest and most historical flags. To the right of the main entrance a reception room was arranged, the floor being covered with Turkish rugs and handsome divans. Here, with Capt. C. C. Smith, the post adjutant, heading the line, stood Col. and Mrs. Irons, Secretary Stimson, Mrs. Stimson, General Crozier, Miss Gamble, Major Lassiter and Lieutenant Lee, with Col. and Mrs. Perkins assisting. A beautiful concert program was followed by delightful dance music, which was taken advantage of by all. A punch bowl with the famous "Twentieth Regiment Punch" was placed in one corner and this was wreathed with brilliant red vines and decked with autumn fruits. Many guests from town were present, among them the Governor of the state and Utah's Senators, Smoot and Sutherland. Mrs. Irons wore a handsome Paris gown of white satin, draped with an overdress of white lace and trimmed with iridescent bands of gold and Oriental coloring and gold fringe. Mrs. Stimson's gown was of rich black satin, with trimmings of real lace and a lace bertha. Miss Gamble was also in black, gold trimmed and set off with gorgeous red roses. Mrs. Perkins wore an elaborate gown of white Shanghai silk with trimmings of iridescent beads and pearls. The lovely evening gowns of the ladies of the garrison and those from town, mingled with the elegant full dress uniforms of the officers and the evening suits of the civilians made the scene one which will long be remembered in the history of the post as an event of quite unusual interest.

Aside from the big evening affair, there were several minor affairs in honor of the visitors. The party reached Salt Lake at two o'clock on Saturday, and enjoyed luncheon at the Hotel Utah before going to the post. They were escorted to Fort Douglas by Colonel Irons and Utah's two senators, and there they witnessed a special parade and reviewed the troops. The men were in heavy marching order and in addition to the regulation drill they pitched camp and broke camp in the shortest possible time. Sunday morning, following the reception the board of governors of the Commercial Club and the state officials entertained the male members of Secretary Stimson's party at breakfast at the Commercial Club, the officers besides the members of the party who were present being Colonel Irons, Capt. T. R. Harker, the constructing quartermaster of the post, Capt. C. C. Smith, the post adjutant, Capt. William B. Graham and Capt. A. W. Foreman. The party left Sunday night for Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Paul Keyser on Wednesday gave a beautifully appointed military luncheon at the Hotel Utah in compliment to the ladies of the garrison with a few additional guests from town. The decorations were all suggestive of the Army, flags, bonbon boxes and tiny baskets of red roses tied with tri-colored ribbons bringing out the national colors. Present: Mrs. Frederick Perkins and her guest, Mrs. Charles Swaine, Mrs. John Craig, Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, Mrs. Selfridge, of San Francisco, Mrs. C. C. Smith, Miss Young of New York, Mrs. George Pond, Mrs. George Daily, all from the post, and Mrs. Richard A. Keyes, Mrs. William Philip Kiser, Mrs. J. E. Bamberger, Mrs. George Keyser and Mrs. James Hoge from town.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan on Saturday, preceding the reception, gave a dinner for their guest, Charles French, of Butte, other guests being Major William Graves and Lieutenant Weaver. Mrs. Jordan also had a few in to tea Saturday following the review, her guests being Mrs. Perkins and her guest, Mrs. Swaine, and Mrs. Richard A. Keyes and her guest, Mrs. Stevenson. The hop Friday evening, coming immediately after the return of the regiment from the long hike through the mountains and preceding the more elaborate affair of Saturday night, was a rather small and informal dance, more for the post people alone, though a few of the young girls from town attended. Mrs. Henry M. Nelly and Mrs. James M. Petty received the guests and otherwise assisted the hop committee.

Chaplain and Mrs. Moose last Friday celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage with a delightful tea for the officers and ladies of the garrison. A handsome set of silver was presented to them by the officers and ladies. Mrs. Petty and Mrs. Ditte assisted the hostess in serving tea. Lieut. and Mrs. Wrightson, Madame Wrightson and Major Graves made the trip over the road covered by the long hike Sept. 22 in the automobile, leaving the post at seven o'clock in the morning. They planned to go up Parley's canyon and down by way of Echo canyon and the Devil's Slide, and hope to return the same day. Miss Ethel Brown, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Coburn, left Sept. 22 for her home in Wyoming and Miss Young, of New York, guest of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith, leaves on Wednesday next for her home.

Mrs. Hines, wife of Capt. Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., and her small son and daughter, who have been spending the summer in Salt Lake with the Vier and the Hines families,

will leave Wednesday to join Captain Hines in Washington. Col. and Mrs. Irons will have as guests next week Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hepburn, of Japan, who have been making an extensive tour of the United States. Mr. Hepburn is the son of the late noted Japanese missionary and translator of Japanese literature.

Mrs. Stevenson, widow of Commo. Holland Stevenson, U.S. N., is in Salt Lake visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Keyes. Mrs. Stevenson is on her way to her former home in San Francisco. Mrs. Sutherland, wife of Senator George Sutherland, who has been spending a fortnight here, entertained on Wednesday with an elaborate luncheon at which Mrs. James A. Irons was one of the guests.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Dr. Edward G. Parker, U.S.N., spent a few days in the city recently on her way to Annapolis to join Dr. Parker, and was the guest of Dr. Parker's sister, Mrs. Stephen A. Bailey. Mrs. Parker was returning from a visit with relatives in San Francisco. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen W. Gullion have returned to Douglas after a stay of several weeks in the East and South.

Mrs. Crawford, wife of Major Charles Crawford, has arrived at Douglas and Major and Mrs. Crawford will shortly be at home in their new quarters. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Swaine, guests of Col. and Mrs. Perkins, leave on Sunday for their home in Whittier, Cal. Charles French, of Butte, Mont., was the guest for a few days of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan. Mrs. John M. Craig leaves Thursday for Fort Leavenworth to accompany Lieutenant Craig's mother to her sister's home to celebrate her birthday. Mrs. Craig will be away about a month.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Sept. 16, 1912.

Col. C. H. Murray and his adjutant, Capt. L. W. Oliver, and Capt. C. J. Symmonds were here most of the week on G.C.M. duty, returning to Fort Robinson on Saturday. Troop I, commanded by Capt. W. P. Moffet, climbed Bear Butte on Tuesday. They signaled to the post with a heliograph, but the partial cloudiness of the day prevented good results. Dr. Blodgett left Wednesday for Fort Robinson, to accompany the 1st and 2d Squadrons of the 12th Cavalry to maneuvers at Hot Springs, S.D.

The Black Hills Boosters' Club quartet gave two pleasing entertainments here Tuesday and Wednesday. Their contortionist was exceedingly clever.

Major Lewis, recently assigned to the 19th Infantry, joined his regiment here Saturday and was the guest of Capt. A. E. Williams until his quarters were ready for him.

The 3d Battalion, 19th Infantry, started Saturday on a three day's practice march to Deadwood and back. The 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, commanded by Col. H. G. Sickel, started Friday on their march to Hot Springs, where they will join the other two squadrons for three weeks' maneuvers. They will reach Hot Springs on Tuesday.

Lieut. E. W. Taulbee has been relieved as Q.M. and goes on a two months' leave after returning from maneuvers. Col. and Mrs. M. F. Waltz entertained Capt. J. M. Graham and Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Pitts when they arrived until they could choose quarters. Lieutenants Maize and Geary spent the week-end in Deadwood.

Mr. Ernest Moffet left Sunday evening to attend college at Lake Forest, Ill. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Baird entertained Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Miller upon their arrival here Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. O. C. Aleshire returned to Fort Robinson on Sunday. Lieut. W. D. Geary left Sunday to attend the riding school at Fort Riley, Kas.

Mr. Nichols and Mr. Wright rode to Deadwood on horseback last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Ingalls and Miss Franklin, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Vail, of Deadwood, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards for the hop on Friday evening. Capt. J. M. Graham, who has been on leave since the Louisiana maneuvers, arrived on the post Sunday. Mrs. Graham and her two children came Saturday.

Master Teddy Moffet is now able to walk about again without the aid of crutches after being laid up with a broken leg for seven weeks. Since last Monday's moving day all the quarters on the officers' row are occupied but two. The Fort Meade Barnstormers, under the direction of Lieut. F. B. Edwards, pleased a good sized audience on Thursday evening with a comedy entitled "Serious Situations."

Col. H. G. Sickel, recently promoted, has been attached to the 12th Cavalry and will remain at Fort Meade. Capt. and Mrs. Moffet entertained at dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Sickel, Capt. and Mrs. Gentry and Major Anderson. Col. and Mrs. Sickel had as their guests at dinner Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Degen and Jack, and Captain Symmonds. The hunting season opened Tuesday and since then a number of officers have brought in prairie chickens or ducks.

Under the care of Veterinarian Foster Mr. Trumbull's fine bay mount, which broke its foreleg some time ago, is improving.

Capt. and Mrs. Lawton went to Deadwood Saturday and found the streets covered with snow. Capt. and Mrs. Miller reached here Sunday after spending a two months' leave in Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Edwards was relieved as post exchange officer this week by Captain Bradford.

Lieutenant Tillotson started for Fort Leavenworth last week. He will join the 1st Battalion, of which he is adjutant. Lieut. and Mrs. Pitts, who have been visiting with their parents in Philadelphia for the past two months, arrived here last week.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 20, 1912.

Mrs. Cornelius Gardner was hostess at bridge Sept. 13 for Mesdames Frick, Van Vliet, Finley, Wisser, Bennett, White, Chrisman and Sterling. Mrs. Sterling made high score. On Sept. 14 Mrs. John P. Wisser entertained Mesdames Hardaway, Hollister, Frick, Forsyth, Chappellear, Finley, Walter Finley and Von Schrader at bridge. Mrs. Finley and Mrs. Forsyth captured the prizes. The same evening an enjoyable hop was given at Fort McDowell. A number went over from Alcatraz and the Presidio.

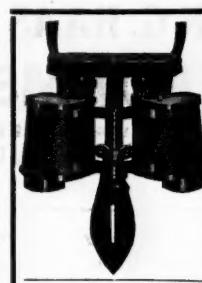
Capt. and Mrs. George Grimes gave an eggnog party in honor of Mrs. William C. Bennett's birthday, the evening of Sept. 14, inviting Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Col. and Mrs. Wisser, Major and Mrs. Davis, Major Thorburn, Col. and Mrs. Finley, Capt. and Mrs. Whitman, Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. Waldron, Major and Mrs. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mrs. Connally, Capt. and Mrs. Kingman, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Lieutenants Pickering and Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Chappellear, Capt. and Mrs. Connell, Miss Fulton, Miss Cunningham, Mrs. William Brooks and Miss Brooks. Mrs. Grimes was assisted in the kitchen by Mrs. Chappellear and Mrs. Connell.

Mrs. Cornelius Gardner entertained informally at tea Sept. 15 in honor of the Misses Sara and Carolyn Murray. There was a large assemblage from among the officers and ladies of the 16th Infantry and from society in San Francisco. On Sept. 11 Col. and Mrs. Febiger had as guests at dinner Col. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Col. and Mrs. Finley, Colonel Morton and Mrs. Manack.

Mrs. E. T. Lull entertained at bridge Sept. 16 for Mesdames Gardner, Simonds, Robinson, Davis, Knowlton, Hardaway, Reynolds, Hunt, Fulton, Cunningham and Ames. Mrs. Knowlton, Mrs. Hardaway and Miss Cunningham won the prizes. Mrs. Nones gave a bridge party at Fort Miley Sept. 17 for Mesdames Rees, Davis, Hampton, Lull, McGinnis, Knowlton, Richardson, Metcalfe, Misses Mitchell, Taylor and Cunningham. Mrs. Hampton, Miss Cunningham and Mrs. Lull held highest scores.

An elaborate reception and dance was given at the Officers' Club Sept. 18 to welcome the officers and ladies of the 6th and 16th. The club was beautifully decorated with palms and potted plants. The hop room walls were draped with flags and the regimental colors. Over the fireplace was an electric design with "6th" and "16th" in large figures. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Wisser and Col. and Mrs. Finley, and were assisted by Col. and Mrs. Gardner and Col. and Mrs. Febiger. About 600 invitations were sent out, including in the list all the Army officers on duty at posts around the bay and in town and a few civilians.

In the presence of 20,000 people on Sept. 18 the repre-



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sentatives of Japan dedicated their site for the San Francisco fair. The 16th and 6th Infantries gave a parade, and the commissioners were met and escorted to the grandstand by the 1st Cavalry.

The Artillery troops in camp have put in a strenuous week at the guns. The 3d Battalion of the 16th Infantry was turned out in heavy marching order on Sept. 17 to repulse an imaginary hostile force which was about to attack the Presidio. Until late at night the Infantrymen marched through the Presidio, occasionally attacking the foe, and at eleven o'clock went into camp for the night on the golf links. All three of the battalions will hold similar practice.

The beautification of Fort Mason through the parking of the grounds and improvements to roadways, made possible through the authorization of the Secretary of War to employ 200 prisoners from Alcatraz, will begin this week, and it is expected that before the work is ended the post will be very beautiful. Later the prisoners will work on the roads at the Presidio.

Miss Fulton was hostess at bridge Sept. 19 in honor of Miss Cunningham. Her guests were Mrs. Lull, Mrs. Knowlton, Mrs. Hardaway, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Chappellear, Miss Ames, Miss Cunningham and Mrs. Reynolds. Mrs. Chappellear and Mrs. Knowlton won the prizes.

The Artillery officers still holding quarters at the Presidio were ordered to vacate this week. Colonel Wisser, Captains Platt, Wertenbaker, Waldron and Majors Chase and Johnson are moving into the recently finished sets at Fort Scott. Major James A. Shipton has been ordered to Buenos Aires as Military Attaché, and he, with Mrs. Shipton and the baby, expects to sail in about ten days. Mrs. Reynolds and Miss Margaret Ames leave on Sunday for Philadelphia.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 24, 1912.

This is quite a busy time here, with many of the officers returning from their leaves and arriving of new class officers and changing of quarters. Col. Ira A. Haynes is in command. Colonel Strong is on a month's leave, Mrs. Strong going with him. During their absence they will attend the wedding of their son, Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., to Miss Marjorie Ward, which takes place on Oct. 9. Major Hero has been ordered to Washington.

Misses Margaret and Ann Brown Kimberly gave a bridge party on Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Oscar Leser, of Baltimore. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. James Lyon and Miss Valeria Garrard. Prizes were won by Captain Howell and Mrs. Lyon. A number of the post people went to Norfolk Saturday on the Rens to see "Madame Sherry." Among them were Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell, Miss Carolyn Fee, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieutenants Stanley, Thiele, Booth, Riekholt and Mix. Mrs. W. H. Shepherd and daughter and Miss Valeria Garrard, who have been visiting Miss Margaret Kimberly, returned to Fort Myer on Sunday. Lieut. Philip G. Blackmore gave a club supper Saturday, after the hop, for the Misses Fleming, Miss Rooks, Lieuts. Henry Davis and Edward Montgomery.

Mrs. Samuel Cardwell and son are home again after spending the summer at Roland Park, Md. Mrs. Whitman and Lieut. and Mrs. Mix are among those who have recently returned from a summer's outing. Miss Florence Stewart, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Miss Kimberly. Ensign and Mrs. Max B. De Mott are guests of Col. and Mrs. Thomas Knox. The new class of second lieutenants have arrived. Twenty graduates from the West Point class of 1912 reported this week. Miss Gretchen Wahl gave a swimming party in the Chamberlin Natatorium Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Gladys Cook, of New Orleans. Other guests were Miss Carolyn Fee, Miss Rowena Abbott, Lieuts. Robert E. Kimball, C. M. Thiele, Paul L. Ferron, Charles A. French and A. C. Sullivan. Afterward a most enjoyable supper was served at Major Wahl's quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Francis J. Behr entertained at dinner Saturday for Miss Florence Stewart, Lieut. Halsey Powell, U.S.N., and Dr. John S. Saurman, U.S.A.

Miss Barclay is the guest of her brother, Lieutenant Barclay, who entertained in her honor with a club supper after the hop Saturday. Other guests were Miss Florence Stewart, Mrs. Behr, Captain Seaman and Lieutenant Wood. Lieut. John W. Pullman, 12th Inf., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Farnsworth. Captain Marshall is now occupying the quarters recently vacated by Captain Perry.

The first post hop will be given on Sept. 27, and from then on during the winter one will be held every month. Mrs. M. B. De Mott, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Knox, has gone to Charleston, S.C., to join her husband, Ensign De Mott. Major William Cole has gone to Washington for duty in the Chief of Coast Artillery's office. Col. Willoughby Walke was the guest last week of Capt. and Mrs. Totten; he, with Mrs. Walke, returned to Fort Banks on Sunday.

Miss Brown Kimberly is the guest of Col. and Mrs. I. N. Lewis at Fort Hamilton. Mrs. George Wildrick and her two children have joined her husband here. About half of the new class of student officers are at Camp Henry, making maps of the surrounding country. They will be there until Oct. 4. Miss Valeria Garrard, who has been visiting Miss Margaret Kimberly, returned to Fort Myer on Tuesday.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 22, 1912.

Miss Faeth, of Kansas City, Mo., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, Jr., returned Thursday to her home. Mrs. George R. Greene entertained Thursday at tea for Mrs. Benjamin P. Nicklin and Mrs. Robert L. Meador. Mrs. Greene was assisted by Mesdames Allen M. Smith, George Penrose, James A. Lynch, Ivens Jones, Jere Baxter, Jr., George W. Wallace, all of this garrison, and Mrs. Lewis M. Nye, of St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. Howard G. Davids entertained Wednesday at dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno. Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds on Tuesday gave a theater party, followed by supper at Carling's, for Mrs. H. A. Danforth, of San Antonio, Texas, Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead and Lieut. Alex M. Hall.

Howard Whipple, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, Jr., left Wednesday for Chicago. Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno entertained Wednesday at dinner in honor of Miss Polly Fields' birthday for Miss Marian E. Bowen, of Georgia. Lieuts. Charles C. Reynolds and Samuel Houston. Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter, Jr., on Monday gave an Orpheum party, followed by supper at the Saint Paul for Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones, Howard Whipple, Miss Faeth and Lieutenant Harmon.

Mrs. G. E. Newcombe, of Waupan, Wis., for ten days the guest of Major and Mrs. Harry Smith, left Tuesday for her home. Lieut. Alex M. Hall entertained Thursday night at a theater party at the Metropolitan, St. Paul, for Mrs. H. A. Danforth and Lieut. and Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly. Newcombe Smith, son of Major and Mrs. Harry A. Smith, leaves this evening for Washington, D.C., to attend school. Lieut. Lathrop



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Boyd Clapham arrived Thursday from Fort Jay, N.Y., and will be stationed here with the 28th Infantry. Lieut. Harry B. Etter, Med. Corps, left Monday for Texas. William Smith, son of Major and Mrs. Harry A. Smith, left Tuesday for Faribault, Minn., to enter the Shattuck Military School. Capt. and Mrs. J. Millard Little gave a Sunday supper for Mrs. M. E. Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno, Miss Polly Field, Miss Marian E. Bowen, Lieuts. Thomas M. R. Herron and Samuel Houston. Lieut. and Mrs. Omar H. Quade, Med. Corps, arrived Monday from Washington, D.C., and have taken quarters in the Artillery garrison.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Sept. 23, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Berry had as guests for a few days Capt. and Mrs. Alfred A. Maybach, the newest arrivals in the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Furman E. McCammon entertained at dinner on Tuesday, Sept. 10, for Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Maybach. Lieut. and Mrs. William T. Boyd entertained informally at luncheon Wednesday for Miss Rosasco, of Pensacola, and Lieut. Walter B. Decker, U.S.N. Miss Rosasco and Lieutenant Decker have recently announced their engagement, the wedding to take place early in December.

Miss Nathalie Berry is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. William T. Boyd. Lieut. Daniel F. Maguire, Med. Corps, is on temporary duty at Jackson Barracks. Lieut. Roger B. Colton is enjoying a two months' leave in New York and Fort Monroe. Capt. and Mrs. Maybach had as their dinner guests on Monday Capt. and Mrs. John A. Berry.

Capt. James K. Crain returned on Wednesday after a two months' leave. Miss Ada Green, of Pensacola, gave an informal luncheon on Friday for Miss Nathalie Berry, of Fort Monroe. Mr. Hunter Brown and Mr. Henry Bowers, both of Pensacola. After luncheon a game of tennis was enjoyed at the Country Club. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stopford entertained Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Maybach at dinner at the Hotel San Carlos, in Pensacola, on Friday. The party left Barrancas on the government boat *Neary* and enjoyed a pleasant little trip up the bay before dinner.

Mrs. Fulton, wife of Lieut. W. S. Fulton, is visiting her parents in Natchez, La., where she will be joined by Lieutenant Fulton Sept. 24 for a month's stay. Mrs. J. S. Hatcher, wife of Lieut. J. S. Hatcher, and small son are expected home in a few days, having spent the summer with the mother and sister of Mrs. Hatcher in Annapolis, Md.

Congressman-elect Emmett Wilson was at the post on Wednesday, looking into the matter of the approach to the National Cemetery, with a view to having it extended to connect with the road to the post and navy yard. This would make a splendid boulevard from Pensacola, the city and county having already made an excellent road from the city to the reservation line. The department commander, Colonel Van Orsdel, 7th Inf., visited the post last Monday. The Mexican Consul made an official call on the post commander on Tuesday.

"Buddie" Berry, son of Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Berry, celebrated his fourth birthday anniversary on Sept. 9. All the children on the post were invited and all sorts of games were enjoyed until late in the afternoon. The guests were Helen Whitmore, "Bill" and "Bob" Stopford, little Mildred and Anna McCammon and Kathleen Berry.

Major Whitmore vacated his quarters for the occupancy of Colonel Ridgway and moved temporarily into those formerly occupied by Captain Cooper. Major Thomas W. Winston and family are expected to arrive next week and they will occupy the quarters formerly used by the commanding officer. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway are expected about Sept. 25, when the Colonel will take up his duties as commanding officer of Fort Barrancas, succeeding Col. Samuel E. Allen.

Since the 163d Company won the pennant, a beautiful silver loving cup, in the post baseball league, another league has been started. The fourth game of the new league was to have been played Saturday, but owing to the weather it was postponed until next week. The next two teams to meet on the "diamond" are from the 15th and 22d Companies. Officers playing on these two teams are Capt. J. K. Crain on the 22d Company and Lieut. W. T. Boyd 15th Company. Capt. F. W. Stopford pitches on the 20th Company's team.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 24, 1912.

Lieut. Halsey Powell entertained at a farewell dinner on the South Carolina Friday for Asst. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, as Surgeon Rhoades has been ordered to the Dixie. The guests included Ensign and Mrs. James M. Doyle, Ensign and Mrs. Edward Rague, Misses Bessie Kelly and Bessie Howard and the wardroom officers.

Tuesday afternoon little Farquhar Garton celebrated his sixth birthday at the home of his parents, Surg. and Mrs. Will M. Garton, Hospital Park. "Punch and Judy," "Cat Catching Mouse" and many fascinating games were played, the winners of prizes being little Misses Betty Stone and Isabelle Brumby. The table laden with "goodies" was particularly attractive with a birthday cake, ornamented with candles, musical toys, and various souvenirs which were given to the little guests. Misses Katherine Guthrie, Margaret Billisoly, Isabel Brumby, Helen Moses, Betty Stone, Master Nestor Goodman, Francis and Hamilton Chadwick, Roger Bradle, William Wise, Jr., Stanford Moses and Harry Seaman, Misses Henderson and Hamlin served.

Lieut. Isaac Johnson entertained at dinner Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stribling, Miss Elizabeth Brooke, Miss Bessie Howard and Mr. Charlie McIntosh. Invitations have been received to the marriage of Mr. Thomas W. Brander, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Marie Irene Hess, of New York, Sept. 28, at Maple Hill farm, Connecticut. The ceremony will be performed by Chaplain W. W. Brander, U.S.A.

Under the auspices of the Naval Y.M.C.A. a charming musicalie was given last week on the U.S.S. South Carolina, the soloists being Misses Eloise D. Price and Rosaline Foster, Messrs. Rudolph Ewell and Gilbert Wheeler. Last evening the Association held a Gospel service on the Vermont, Rev. Stuart Nye Hutchinson speaking and Miss Margaret Mills rendering several solos.

Another naval vessel, the Oneida, attached to the Washington Naval Militia, District of Columbia, has passed safely through the inland waterway from the yard to the Charles-ton Yard.

Mrs. Worrall R. Carter is the guest of her father, Judge Thomas Wilcox, Norfolk. Mrs. Washington Reed and Miss Esther Reed, of Portsmouth, who have been spending two months with Comdr. and Mrs. John Dayton, naval station, Newport, R.I., have returned and are the guests of their other brother and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan Wood, at Fort Norfolk. Rev. Pembroke Reed has returned to his home, Petersburg, after spending some time at Fort Norfolk with Comdr. and Mrs. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Howard, of Norfolk, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Susie Pendleton, to Mr. Hartwell Heath Hume, of Portsmouth, Va., the wedding to occur in November. Miss Howard has been a naval belle since her début.

Col. and Mrs. Henderson have returned to their apartments in Olney Road, Ghent, from a pleasant summer at Maple Shade Inn, Pulaski, Va. Ensign and Mrs. James M. Doyle, who have been spending some time at Hancock Cottage, Virginia Beach, are guests at Mrs. Andrew Brown's, Bute street, Norfolk. Ensign and Mrs. Frank E. P. Uberroth, who have

been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard, Ghent, left last week for Charleston, S.C., and found upon arrival there that Ensign Uberroth's orders were revoked. They are back again with Mr. and Mrs. Millard.

Lieut. G. V. Stewart and Ensign J. S. Lowell, of the Naval Academy, are guests of Mr. John J. Carr, Norfolk. Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Pegram are guests of Mrs. Downer's, Bute street, Norfolk, for the fall. Mr. Allan M. Cooke, Jr., who has been spending the holidays at Jamestown, R.I., has returned to resume his studies.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Sept. 23, 1912.

Mr. Wight and Mr. Nichols, guests of Major and Mrs. Edger for about a month, left Monday for Philadelphia, to attend the State University this winter.

The 3d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, arrived in Hot Springs, S.D., Wednesday after a five-days' march. They had bad weather throughout the march.

Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Gentry and Captain Bradford were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lawton at dinner Monday. Lieutenants Delamater and Haislip, 19th Inf., recently appointed, arrived Sunday and have been assigned to Companies K and I, respectively. Mr. Alden Foster, who spent the summer here as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, left Tuesday for Tucson, Ariz., where he will attend college.

Captain Bradford went to Deadwood last Friday to arrange for a meat market in connection with the post exchange. Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Dew shopped in Deadwood Saturday afternoon, returning that evening. A carload of furniture belonging to several officers of the 19th Infantry arrived this week. It has been delayed somewhere since last June.

Mrs. Gentry and Mrs. Blodgett left Friday for Hot Springs, where their husbands are encamped. Mrs. Blodgett returned Sunday evening, accompanied by her mother-in-law, who will remain with her for a time. Mrs. Gentry does not expect to return until the middle of the week.

Colonel Waltz received word to-day from Mrs. Davenport that Lieut. C. L. Davenport had been stricken with paralysis and has been made almost entirely helpless. Lieut. and Mrs. Davenport are spending a three months' leave at his home in Augusta, Ga. Mrs. E. M. Lewis and son, Tom, reached here on Saturday from Berkeley, Cal., where the Major has been an instructor in the State University.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 20, 1912.

Mrs. A. A. Ackerman, wife of Captain Ackerman, U.S.N., has returned from an outing of a few days at Witch Creek. Mrs. John L. Sehon and Mrs. George Kenyon were among those in attendance at a bridge luncheon given Tuesday by Miss Isabelle Morgan in honor of Mrs. John Ward, a recent bride. At this function was announced the engagement of Miss Morgan to James Carlton Sample, of New York city, who has recently established headquarters at Seattle as Western manager for a large mercantile company of the metropolis.

Major George Blakely, Coast Art. Corps, has returned from his detail as a member of the strategy board which has been in session in Honolulu, and will resume command at Fort Rosecrans.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 23, 1912.

The annual ninety-mile test ride was taken from this post Sept. 18 by Cols. Robert N. Getty, 27th Inf.; Hoel S. Bishop, Cav.; Lieut. Cols. Charles Willcox, M.C.; Daniel L. Howell, 19th Inf.; Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf.; Majors William R. Dashill and Charles C. Clark, 27th Inf.; Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th Inf.; Majors Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav.; Samuel Hof, O.D., and Charles H. Muir, Inf.

Saturday evening a military hop was given by the dance committee in the post gymnasium, attended by over 100 couples. Tuesday evening motion pictures were shown in the theater.

The Commanding Officer is planning an exhibition of Cavalry and Infantry drills, to take place in the riding hall the second week in November.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BECKHAM.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Sept. 6, 1912, a daughter, Davide Yulee.

HANIGAN.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 4, 1912, to the wife of Capt. Henry A. Hanigan, 22d U.S. Inf., a daughter, Kathleen Clare.

JENNINGS.—Born at Culpeper, Va., Sept. 12, 1912, a son, Carter Brooke Jennings, to the wife of P.A. Paymr. Lewis Wise Jennings, Jr., U.S.N.

NAYLOR.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 11, 1912, a daughter, Laura Lee Naylor, to the wife of Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, 1st Field Art., U.S.A.

SCUDDER.—Born at Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 17, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder, U.S.N., a daughter, Anne Randolph.

SMALLEY.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d U.S. Cav., a son, Howard Norrington Smalley, at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 18, 1912.

SWEENEY.—Born at Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 19, 1912, a daughter, Anne Eloise, to Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Sweeney, 21st U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

ANSTEAD—BENGELE.—At Gallitzin, Pa., Sept. 25, 1912, Lieut. Joseph N. Anstead, Phil. Scouts, and Miss Hildegard Bengle.

BALDWIN—VEGANEGO.—At Galveston, Texas, Sept. 19, 1912, Mach. Charles M. Baldwin, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Louise Veganego.

DAHL—HESLER.—At Evanston, Ill., Sept. 25, 1912, Miss Dorothy Hesler, daughter of the late Surg. Frederick A. Hesler, U.S.N., to Mr. Harold L. Dahl.

FLETCHER—SHEPHERD.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, 1912, Miss Anna Victoria Shepherd, sister of Lieut. William H. Shepherd, 3d U.S. Field Art., to Mr. James Anson Fletcher, Jr.

MEETEER—HYATT.—At New York city, Sept. 22, 1912, Mrs. Walter B. Meeteer, U.S.N., and Miss Tillie Hyatt.

NORLANDER—ANTHONY.—At New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 26, 1912, Miss Florence Morgen Anthony, daughter of the late Comdr. Charles M. Anthony, U.S.N., to Mr. Albert Norlander.

PIRIE—ROGERS.—At New York city, N.Y., Sept. 26, 1912, Lieut. John Henry Pirie, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Maude M. Walker.

STAPLER—RAMSAY.—At Baltimore, Md., Sept. 21, 1912, Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Key Ramsay.

DIED.

ALDEN.—Died at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 26, 1912, Mrs. Margaret E. Alden, widow of Dexter Alden, mother of Mrs. William L. Howard, wife of Capt. William L. Howard, U.S.N., and grandmother of Mrs. Charles C. Gill, wife of Lieut. Charles C. Gill, U.S.N., in her eighty-first year.

ARNOLD.—Died at Beallsville, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1912, Mr. James R. Arnold, father of the wife of Major W. H. Pearson, chaplain, U.S.N., retired.

COOKE.—Died at Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 7, 1912, Hugh

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Frederick Cooke, eldest son of Capt. and Mrs. E. Hugh Cooke, U.S.A., aged ten years.

HAYES.—Died at Lewisburg, Pa., Sept. 18, 1912, Alfred Hayes, father of Capt. Charles H. Hayes, U.S.N., retired.

MCNEELY.—Died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 1912, Major Frank A. McNeely, A.G., 3d Brigade, N.G.N.Y.

RILEY.—Died at Bamberg, S.C., Sept. 12, 1912, Mr. William Riley, eldest brother of Lieut. J. W. Riley, U.S.A.

SYMINGTON.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 5, 1912, Mr. E. Harrison Symington, son of the late Major Symington, of Baltimore, Md., and brother of Capt. Powers Symington, U.S.N.

WALKE.—Died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 22, 1912, Mr. William A. Walke, eldest son of the late Rear Admiral Henry Walke, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The fourth session of the G.C.M. for the trial of Capt. W. B. Stacom, of Co. B, 69th N.Y., on charge of parading substitutes and signing a false certificate, was held on Sept. 25. Capt. John P. Everett, counsel for the defendant, had to perform some extra legal fencing on this occasion, as Major H. R. Winthrop, the J.A., was assisted by Major A. R. Latson, J.A., 2d Brigade. The Captain made some very able thrusts and parries. Major Duffy, Drum Major Mullins and Sergt. W. B. McCoy testified that O'Connell, a witness for the prosecutor, was untruthful. Sergeants Fogarty and McCoy testified that they had never heard Captain Stacom warn a substitute to remember that he was representing Captain O'Leary, and that they never saw any substitutes shooting in the company at any time, nor did they see any at the range. Captain Stacom denied that he knowingly took any substitute to sign another man's name. He also testified that he did not knowingly permit any substitute to shoot, nor did he see any of the alleged substitutes on the range. A number of other witnesses declared there were no substitutes shooting, and the two brothers of Captain Stacom, alleged to have been substitutes, declared they had never paraded with the company at any time. There were 59 present at the shooting on July 20, 1911, out of sixty on the roll, according to the morning report book. The court adjourned until Oct. 3.

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, U.S.A., on duty with the N.G. N.Y., after the annual meeting of the Squadron A Association in New York city Oct. 11, will give a talk on the Connecticut maneuvers. Drills in the 1st Squadron of the 1st Cavalry will commence Oct. 14.

Major R. M. Brookfield, Inspector General's Department of the Pennsylvania National Guard, in an official report in noting, among other things, a deficiency in a practical knowledge of the Infantry Drill Regulations, makes the following pertinent remarks: "A good deal of difficulty is experienced in finding paragraphs pertaining to any particular subject in the drill regulations. It is recommended that in future only indexed copies of the Infantry Drill Regulations be supplied." This is excellent advice, and in this connection we would say that the Army and Navy Journal publishes the only edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations with an index in it. In the special edition which we publish, the plates are duplicates of the Government edition, but we have added a complete index which has proved of great value, and there is also an appendix containing interpretations on important points in the drill regulations and cuts illustrating salutes by enlisted men, the manual of arms, loadings and firings and manual of the sabre.

Major Washington Bowie's battalion (the 1st), of the 5th Maryland Infantry, had a very pleasant and profitable outing on Sept. 21 and 22. The command, accompanied by Major Robert Alexander, inspector-instructor, on duty with the state of Maryland, who acted as chief umpire, proceeded from the armory of the 5th at 2:15 p.m. Sept. 21 to the country estate of Capt. Hugh Gelston in the vicinity of Baltimore, where bivouac was made after the command had solved a problem in outposts and patrols, for which purpose the battalion was divided in two detachments, operating against each other. On Sunday morning, Sept. 22, an attack problem was solved, the enemy being outlined by a few men with flags. The attack was conducted, as nearly as possible, under service conditions, and errors were pointed out and corrected as they occurred. Cooking for the command was done by the enlisted cooks on the regulation field range and was entirely satisfactory. The command returned to the armory at 4:30 p.m. Sept. 22.

Lieut. Col. Louis D. Conley qualified as a marksman at Peekskill, N.Y., Sept. 23, with six points to spare. Only nine other men among the 400 shooting were able to win the coveted badge, under the new and more difficult conditions.

Adj't. Gen. F. S. Dickson, of Illinois, announces that hereafter no organization of the Illinois National Guard or Naval Reserve, or any part thereof, will be paraded for any occasion, other than the authorized drills and other assemblies, purely military in character, without first obtaining specific authority from the Adjutant General.

Comdy. Sergt. James Harvey Lane, 10th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., on Sept. 25, 1912, completed fifty years in the National Guard. His entire service has been as a member of the 10th Regiment and 10th Battalion. He served in the Civil War with his regiment, which was the 177th Volunteers. Three years ago he received the Lincoln war medal, and is the only member of the 10th Regiment to possess one. Sergeant Lane is soon to receive the state's decoration for long service. The service stripes on his sleeves extend from the wrist to the elbow.

Contracts have been awarded for the furniture, carpets and lockers for the new armory of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., on Washington Heights, New York city. The swimming pool and steam baths will also be completed before the regiment takes possession of the new building. Some wire screens are very necessary on the windows in the side streets. Although there are several watchmen in the building, there is not a window that has not several panes of glass broken from stone throwing by boys. The city will have to put in several hundred panes of glass. The latter have been broken during the past summer. Drills will commence in the armory on Oct. 20.

REVIEW OF 1ST BRIGADE, N.G.N.Y.

A rare treat was afforded to those who witnessed the review of the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., under command of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer by Governor Dix, on the afternoon of Sept. 21, at the beautiful polo field of the Piping Rock Club, near Locust Valley, Long Island, and there was a large gathering made up of prominent Long Island society and others to witness the unusual event. Officers of the Guard taking part were very enthusiastic over the visit to Piping Rock, and the men also enjoyed the trip. It was beyond doubt the most successful ceremonial event the brigade has ever engaged in, while the beautiful drill field must be seen to be appreciated.

Those in charge of the arrangements certainly deserve great credit for the manner in which they were so completely

carried out, and in making the review possible. When it is considered that some 2,500 officers and men, divided among four regiments, were mobilized, transported by boat and train all told sixty-two miles, marched two and a half miles, went through a brigade review and parade, and returned to their armories in a little over six hours, it demonstrates fine management on the part of all concerned, not forgetting the railroad company. Major Frank J. Foley, Q.M., 1st Brigade, had charge of the transportation. The behavior of the men was perfect.

Never before have so large a number of officers of any brigade been entertained, specially, by so many prominent people at their homes, and this feature of the program was a unique one, and of mutual advantage to the officers and the entertainers. The courtesy of the hosts is most highly appreciated, especially as in the majority of cases the hosts were met by the guests for the first time.

Each colonel had been notified several weeks ahead of the review that the Piping Rock Club would allow each regiment \$125 toward furnishing a luncheon for the enlisted men on the way home on the train; and it was finally understood that the several colonels would make their own arrangements as to this. Colonels Appleton and Bates did so, but Colonels Conley and Huston, misunderstanding the arrangement, made no provision for any luncheon for their men, and they went home hungry. Colonel Conley on Sept. 23, when his regiment paraded for rifle practice, told his men that he deeply regretted the misunderstanding, and that he would make it up to them during the coming winter.

All the regiments entrained quickly at Long Island City at the appointed time, and upon arrival at Locust Valley, marched along the pretty and well kept road to inspiring airs of band and field music, to the review field about a mile and a quarter south from the station. In the meantime the broad grass terraces in front of the club house were occupied by some 4,000 spectators, with a sprinkling of spectators on the hills surrounding the vast field. Some 850 automobiles were parked in a field across the road from the club.

It was 4:20 p.m. when the head of the column led by the 7th Infantry, under Col. Daniel Appleton, marched on the field from a break in the woods to the north. The regiment wore its distinctive dress of grey coats and white duck trousers and was followed by the 71st, under Col. William G. Bates, wearing its distinctive dress of dark blue coats and white trousers. It was a very pretty panorama as the commands marched on the field in column of squads, and then formed line on the west. The 7th and 71st were followed by the 69th Regiment, under Col. Louis D. Conley, and the 12th, under Col. T. W. Huston, both commands being in the state full dress uniform. The two last named regiments formed line on the east of the parade, the reviewing point and club house, with the seats for spectators, being on the south of the field. The latter was as level as a billiard table and beautiful in its mantle of bright green and picturesque surroundings.

As soon as the 7th formed line its band marched to the front and played, and as soon as the other commands were formed their bands took position on the left of the 7th Regiment band, forming one big band. Principal Musician William Bayne, the senior, then led the united bands in playing a march which was beautifully rendered, and most enthusiastically received. Each band leader in turn led the united bands until four marches had been played, and everyone was delighted at the inspiring music, and the remarkable unison of the bands, which had no previous rehearsal.

Major Francis F. L. V. Hoppin, adjutant general of the brigade, then formed in line for review, the line extending parallel to the west, north and east sides of the field, the regiments being in line in this order, 7th, 71st, 69th and 12th, making a pretty picture. Governor Dix, who was accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. Eckford de Kay, his military secretary, and Major E. H. Snyder, 47th Regiment; Capt. A. R. Whitney, 1st Cav.; Capt. C. Curie, Jr., 2d Cav., and Lieut. F. C. Brown, aid, 2d Brigade, all detailed aids, with three mounted orderlies, then passed around the lines with General Dyer and staff. The General and his staff, however, during the march around the line were in position on the left of the Governor and staff instead of on the right as they should have been. This was not the fault of General Dyer, but was due, we understand, to an assumption of authority by a member of the Governor's staff who assumed to know more than the brigade commander, and told the Governor what position to take. The result was that the Governor, during the inspection, was not riding next to the line of troops as he should have been.

The brigade made a splendid appearance during the standing review and in the passage. After passing in review the brigade formed in line of masses, for evening parade, all the bands uniting for the sound off, under command of Drum Major Brown, of the 7th, the senior drum major. This was another splendid ceremony, and the bands and the regiments did themselves proud. The advance of the officers mounted to the front and center was a unique spectacle. A fine alignment was kept. Both ceremonies were conducted without the slightest hitch. The horses for officers were furnished through the courtesy of Col. C. L. DeBevoise, 2d Cav. It was just dusk when the military ceremony terminated, and a little too late for some of the spectators to remain.

Among the many interested spectators at the review were Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Major Gen. Francis Vinton Greene and Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Col. R. F. Walton, ex-Col. J. N. Stearns, Col. C. L. DeBevoise, Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, Col. W. W. Ladd, Lieut. Col. C. A. Simmons, ex-Major W. E. Roosevelt, Major F. C. Thomas and Col. O. B. Bridgman.

The officers and special guests were entertained at the club house, the field and staff officers of the regiments, with the exception of the colonels, being entertained at dinner at the homes of the following families: P. D. Cravath, W. H. Porter, S. Aldrich, P. W. Livermore, Joseph H. Sears, W. A. Delano, B. N. Bush, Sherwood Aldrich, P. K. Hudson, F. N. Doubtless, H. I. Nichols, Mrs. E. M. Townsend, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., F. C. Johnson, H. R. Winthrop, George E. Fahys, Charles Morgan, Charles Tiffany, E. N. Townsend, M. L. Schiff, C. A. Coffin, H. W. Warner, H. S. Ladew, H. C. Smith, Samuel Willits, Howard Smith, Victor Cumnoch and F. L. Crocker.

General Dyer gave a dinner at his home for Governor Dix, at which were present: Governor Dix, Gen. and Mrs. Dyer, Major General O'Ryan, Colonel Appleton, 7th Regt., Colonel Bates, 71st Regt., and Mrs. Bates, Colonel Conley, 69th Regt., and Mrs. Conley, Major Hoppin, 1st Brigade, and Mrs. Hoppin, Lieutenant Ahearn, aid, Commander De Kay, aid to Governor Dix, Col. R. F. Walton, Adjutant General's Division, Mr. P. D. Cravath and Mrs. Cravath, Major H. R. Winthrop and Mrs. Winthrop and Mrs. Dyer, mother of General Dyer. There was a largely attended ball at the club house in the evening from ten to midnight.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Adjutant General Pearson, of Massachusetts, announces the ratings of organizations for 1911, based on camp duty, armory work, enrolment, attendance and target work. The 1st Corps of Cadets, with a total of 920, stood No. 1 among the first five regiments or separate organizations. The 5th Infantry was second with 760, 1st Squadron of Cavalry third with 760, 6th Infantry fourth with 740, and Coast Artillery Corps fifth with 720.

The Academic Board of Instruction to assist the Adjutant General as commandant of the Service Schools is constituted to consist of the following: Brig. Gen. William A. Pew, commanding 2d Brigade; Capt. Daniel M. Goodridge, commanding Naval Brigade; Col. James H. Smyth, inspector general; Lieut. Col. Willis H. Stover, 5th Inf.; Capt. Harry G. Chase, Signal Corps; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Stevens, battalion Q.M. and commissary, 8th Inf., who will act as clerk of the board, but not as a member.

On Saturday, Oct. 5, 1912, there will be held under the direction of a board consisting of Col. James H. Smyth, I.G.D., Major Warren E. Sweetser, 6th Inf., and Lieut. Harry J. Kane, C.A.C., a marching and shooting competition. The following cash prizes will be given: First team, \$170; second, \$136; third, \$112; fourth, \$85; fifth, \$68; sixth, \$51; seventh, \$34; and eighth, \$17.

CONNECTICUT.

Adj. Gen. George M. Cole, of Connecticut, has issued very complete orders governing the drills and instruction which will commence Nov. 1 and continue to June 30. The instruction is divided into four progressive periods, which include company drill, squad and individual instruction. The Coast Artillery has three periods of progressive instruction, and instruction for the Signal Corps is also prescribed. Or-

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A beer that will not cause biliousness.
A beer that is in exactly the same condition as when it left the brewery.

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See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."

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That Made Milwaukee Famous.

22-M

ders for the Cavalry, Field Artillery and sanitary troops will be issued later.

General Cole, in announcing the program of instruction, says, in part:

"The company drill on any one evening will not last over three-quarters of an hour, the time depending upon the ability of the company commander to obtain strict attention, snap and precision. No rests will be given. When the attention and snap deteriorate in the slightest, this character of drill becomes worthless, teaches slovenliness, and should be stopped at once. Squad and individual instruction will then consume the remainder of the evening's work."

"Company commanders will see that all drills are thoroughly prepared for in advance. There must be no delay or hitch of any kind. Promptness will be taught and insisted upon. Assemblies for drills will be on the minute. Roll-calls will be superintended by a commissioned officer, and a commissioned officer will be present at all times during the drills. All material for individual instruction must be arranged for in advance so that it will be available without an instant's delay."

General Cole also prescribes a schedule of instruction for officers' and non-commissioned officers' schools.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in announcing the report of the Inspector General on the inspection made during the spring of 1912, says: "The reports of the various inspectors contain information and suggestions of value, and the careful study of the reports is earnestly enjoined upon every officer to the end that improvement may be made along all lines. There appears to be in some instances a lack of energy and initiative upon the part of officers and non-commissioned officers, which results invariably in unsatisfactory conditions in organizations."

"Commanding officers are responsible for the condition of their command. They must insist upon subordinates being both efficient and active, and must know whether or not they properly perform their duty; but commanding officers can only insist upon efficiency when they themselves are efficient, and inefficient officers cannot expect to retain their commission to the harm of the organization or the detriment of the service. The satisfactory and commendable condition of some organizations is a matter of congratulation and proves conclusively that under proper guidance and effort others may be materially improved, and unless such improvement be shown inefficient and negligent officers will be discharged, and if their places cannot be filled acceptably the organization will be disbanded. There is an element of injustice in giving poor and inefficient organizations the same allowances and support accorded those that are in acceptable and efficient condition."

"The commander-in-chief is most appreciative of the work done by so many of the officers and enlisted men, and the Commonwealth they are serving is so faithfully benefited by their devotion to duty and it is to be hoped all will give to the Service their best efforts and endeavor to advance in all respects the military institution of the state."

Insp. Gen. Frank G. Sweeney, in publishing the reports of inspecting officers under him says: "The attendance at this inspection was below that of previous years. Many companies (this includes troops of Cavalry and batteries of Field Artillery) are below the minimum limit in membership; each company, however, is given a percentage of attendance based

on a minimum of sixty-one. The Inspector General believes it is possible, and he recommends that each company commander be required to recruit his company to, at least, the minimum required by law."

"With few exceptions, arms, clothing and equipment are reported in good condition and as being well cared for—the russet leather equipment, however, as previously reported, is not receiving proper attention."

"The efficiency of the Infantry organizations has not materially increased since last inspected. While both officers and non-commissioned officers have acquired some knowledge of the subjects that enter into the 'War Game,' it has been done at the sacrifice of intelligent study of the new Drill Regulations, hence, the commands have not received proper instruction therein. Furthermore, officers apparently have given little attention to the things that make for discipline and subordination."

"In the judgment of the Inspector General, it would be most wise to appoint the new Drill Regulations the chief subject for study and work during the coming winter. And further, he feels that the problems studied at the schools for all officers should be confined largely to those dealing with small units and covering limited territory—too much advanced work is required to insure the best results."

"Divisions A and B of the naval force were inspected by the Inspector-General in person. It is gratifying to report marked improvement in these organizations, discipline, clothing, military bearing, arms and equipment were excellent, while drills and guard duty were very satisfactory."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. L. asks: Re-enlisted Jan. 24, 1910, qualified as sharpshooter; and contracted typhoid fever which prevented me from shooting in 1910 which was in the line of duty; also was prevented from shooting in 1911 and 1912, through the fault of the Service. Am entitled to draw sharpshooter's pay till I get the chance to qualify. Answer: Par. 1368, A.R., provides for holdover classification for one year after re-enlistment within three months of discharge, unless qualifying in a higher grade within that time.

N. E. M.—We published in our issue of May 25, 1912, page 1201, and June 15, 1912, page 1299, the foreign service roster of Field Artillery officers. In the issues mentioned the following captains and first lieutenants were noted as having had no foreign service: Capt. W. S. Browning, B. F. Browne, T. W. Hollyday, C. G. Mortimer, W. S. Wood, S. Frankenberg, C. M. Allen; 1st Lieutenants Ferris, Howze, McNair, Allin, Glassford, Honeycutt, Blakely, Cubbison, McKinlay, Kean, Seagrave, Dodds, Lund, Riley, Huntley, Penell, Parker, Hall, Lively, Lewis, Booker, Pritchett, Sands, Shepherd, Randal, Sloan, Barrows, Dunn, Burns, Hughes, Smith, Gottschalk, Higley, King, Kirkwood, Rumbough, McCleave, McBride, Brabson, Sparks.

M. J. M.—The Coast Artillery School is at Fort Monroe, Va.; the Engineer School at Washington Barracks, D.C. The electrician sergeants are in the Coast Artillery Corps, address the C.A.S., at Fort Monroe for circulars of information.

W. T.—The chaplains in the U.S. Army, sixty-five in all, on Aug. 20, ranked as follows: Fifteen as major, twenty-six as captain, twenty-four as first lieutenant. The pay of a major is \$3,000, of a captain \$2,400, and of a first lieutenant



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Understand this: it isn't the pipe, *it's the tobacco that makes the smoke!* Prince Albert is the one brand every man can enjoy to the limit, because it *won't bite the tongue!* The sting is cut out by a patent process.

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Pipeology

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Over in England, where pipe smoking has reached a degree, you see men smoking pipes along the Strand and Piccadilly—everywhere—even men wearing top hats. Just watch crowds of men anywhere! See how many smoke pipes! Prince Albert has doubled the number of pipe smokers!

Get this: P. A. makes the finest Cigarette you ever rolled. Quit off fire-brands and dust-brands and get a fresh, delicious, fragrant smoke via P. A. You never did hook up a match to such a bully cigarette.

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\$2,000, and an addition of ten per cent. for each five years up to twenty, with a maximum of \$4,000 for a major after twenty years' service. The chaplains authorized are assigned as follows: Corps of Engineers, 1; fifteen regiments of Cavalry, 15; six regiments of Field Artillery, 6; Coast Artillery Corps, 14; thirty regiments of Infantry, 30; Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 1.

W. C.—The regulations still provide that only unmarried candidates may take the examination for second lieutenant in the Army or Philippine Scouts. The officer referred to was appointed last June from corporal. There appears, therefore, to be a conflict between the pretty newspaper story and the regulations as published in the pamphlet of the War Department issued April 4, 1912, as well as in the regulations of earlier date. There is a possibility, however, that the authority competent to make these regulations deemed fit to waive the marriage restriction in the case of this non-commissioned officer.

S. D.— Respect for the flag, as far as Congress is concerned, can only be enforced in the District of Columbia and the territories. In the various states, such matters are subject to regulation by laws of the state legislatures. Where no state laws have been enacted, patriotism of the individual citizens may be depended upon to take care of "Old Glory" and see that she flies at the peak and takes no secondary place.

CLERK, Q.M.D.—In constraining the provision of the Army Appropriation bill providing for enlisted men in the Quartermaster Corps the Judge Advocate General has ruled that civilian employees and employees of the classified service may be replaced by enlisted men. In his opinion the change can be made as vacancies occur. The law, if it is maintained, gives the Secretary of War authority to formulate regulations designating how these changes are to be made. The ruling permits the Quartermaster General to proceed with the organization of the enlisted force in the new Quartermaster Corps along lines described in the issue of the Army and Navy Journal for Sept. 14.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 24, 1912.

Lieut. J. B. Barnes, 5th Inf., on duty with the Vermont N.G., was visiting friends in the post last week. Miss Hinkson, of Chester, Pa., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Price. Capt. Robert Field, his mother, Mrs. Field, and his aunt, Mrs. Egbert, are spending a week in Montreal and Quebec. Miss Leroy Buck left Sunday for Columbia College, New York, where she will complete a course in music.

The regiment regrets very much to lose Capt. and Mrs. Girard Sturtevant, Captain Sturtevant having been ordered to the Philippines. Judge Lasseigne, son of Major A. I. Lasseigne, has returned to Shadman's School, Washington. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. L. Faison have rejoined the regiment after a long and very pleasantly spent summer in the summer resorts of Canada.

Mrs. Wills entertained the Thursday Afternoon Bridge Club last week. Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Sturtevant being the winners of the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Williams entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison and friends in the city at a reception last Wednesday evening from eight to ten o'clock. Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Price served ice cream and coffee. Mrs. Baltzell served punch, and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Wills and Miss Lasseigne assisted in entertaining the guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and

Mrs. Price, Miss Hinkson and Capt. and Mrs. McCoy were dinner guests at the Hotel Champlain last Saturday.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 21, 1912.

Mrs. Henry A. Shaw and Miss Shaw, visiting Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker during the summer, left on Friday. Mrs. Shaw will go to her home in Worcester, Mass., and Miss Shaw will enter Smith College at Northampton. Mrs. Albert S. Fuger has returned from Portland, Me., where she has been for several months. Lieutenant Colonel Berry and family, and Captain Brewster and family are recent arrivals. Mrs. William Mitchell and children left on Sunday for Milwaukee, Wis., to visit Captain Mitchell's mother. Miss Margaret Stull, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. George C. Stull, has returned to Denver, where she will attend Wolfe Hall again this year. Major C. C. McCulloch, Jr., Med. Corps, with Mrs. McCulloch and their little daughter, has gone East for a visit before going to Major McCulloch's new station, Fort McDowell, Calif.

Miss Margaret Tompkins, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel D. Tompkins, gave a beautiful party on Saturday, her tenth birthday anniversary. All kinds of games were played, and everybody tried to pin the trunk on the elephant. The most successful in this feat were Frances Christian and Langdon Morton, while Olive Davis and Earle Edwards pinned the trunk far from the right place; however, all received pretty prizes. The ten table was attractive with pink sweet peas and a cake with ten pink candles. Others invited to the party were Susanne Guilloye, Alice Christian, Dorothy Walker, Lucy Ord Kemper, Roxey Wilson, Muriel Sievert, Betty Myer, Kathryn Hamilton, Mary Schultz, Helen McCleave, Ruth Burt, Betty Kennedy, Mary Kieffer, Matilda Baker, Theodore Meyers, George Read, Frank Armstrong, Manly Edwards, Walter Jones and little Dannie Tompkins.

Captain Newbold, Captain Brewster, Lieutenants Kilbourne, McNair and McCleave, 4th Field Art., all leave shortly for Fort Sill, Okla., to attend the School of Fire. Mrs. M. E. Le May and son left for the East on Sunday, where Mrs. Le May will spend some time at Niagara Falls and will also visit friends in Montreal, Canada. Her son will attend school at Mercersburg, Pa. Lieutenants Harms and Bingham arrived from West Point, assigned to the 9th Cavalry, and left on Monday to join their regiment on the Mexican border. While in the post they were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong. Captain Armstrong is post quartermaster during the absence of Major Kimball.

Verling K. Hart, Jr., son of Capt. V. K. Hart, retired, and Mrs. Hart, of Cheyenne, has won a scholarship in the Colorado University at Boulder, Wyo., will enter the medical department of that institution, and has already been admitted into the Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

The 11th Infantry band has returned to the post after a most successful engagement at the Laramie fair.

On Saturday evening Sept. 14, the officers of the 11th Infantry gave a most enjoyable smoker at the Regimental Club, all the officers of the regiment and several other members of the club being present. On Tuesday afternoon Miss Ruth Burt, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Burt, entertained her friends with a pretty party, it being the anniversary of her tenth birthday. Many games were played. Frank Armstrong was presented with a pretty prize for finding the most peanuts and Frances Christian received a prize for skill and patience displayed in unraveling the spider's web. The table had a large cake with lighted candles in the

center; the place-cards were dainty little Dutch children and at each place was a pretty celluloid toy. The little guests included Helen and Rose Anna McCleave, William Ennis, Franklin and Virginia Wing, Laurine Lawson, Susanne Guilloye, Frances Fuger, Julia Reno, Douglas McNair, Katherine Hamilton, Jack and William Brewster, Alice and Frances Christian, Dorothy Walker, Margaret Tompkins, Betty Myer, George Read and Frank Armstrong.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Arthur Holderness entertained informally at bridge and a delicious supper for Mrs. Guilloye, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Raborg, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Masl, Mrs. McCleave and Miss Finley. Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Jordan have as their guests Mrs. Jordan's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, en route to their home in Los Angeles, Cal., after a trip abroad. On Wednesday afternoon, with the assistance of her mother, little Miss Julia Reno celebrated her third birthday. Games and refreshments were enjoyed by the little guests, who found a jolly little Humpty-Dumpty at each place at the table. Those invited were Kathryn and John Cowin, Virginia and Franklin Wing, Helen and Rose Anna McCleave, Marie and James Smith, John Wilson, Daniel Tompkins, Jr., Frances Fuger, Ruth Burt and Douglas McNair.

Capt. and Mrs. John B. Christian and their two little daughters will leave on Saturday. They will visit in Kansas City, en route to New York, whence they sail for Antwerp, France, where Frances and Alice will be placed in the Convent of Notre Dame. Capt. and Mrs. Christian will then make an extended tour through Europe. At the expiration of Captain Christian's leave he will proceed to the Philippines for foreign service and Mrs. Christian will return to Antwerp.

A number of friends of Mdsn. Walter Doyle, who has been visiting his parents in Cheyenne and who leaves soon for Annapolis, gave a dancing party in his honor on Wednesday evening at the Parish House.

Mrs. Arthur Williams entertained with an informal tea on Friday for Mesdames Wilson, Wescott, Reardon, Pickering, Holley, Clark, Morton, Baade, Miss Pickering, Miss Williams, Miss Rosalie Williams and Miss Davis. The Regiments Card Club has been reorganized and will hold the first meeting of the season on Friday evening, Sept. 27, at the 11th Infantry Club. The officers and ladies of the 11th Infantry give an enjoyable hop in the post gymnasium on Friday evening.

Lieut. Llewellyn P. Williamson, Med. Corps, left on Friday morning for Washington, D.C., en route to Panama for station. Major William W. Reno, Med. Corps, has prepared a series of twenty-five or more lectures to be delivered for the benefit of the men at the post during the winter. All will be illustrated by stereopticon. Some subjects are: "A Tour Through Egypt, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales," "Norway, Sweden," "German Manners and Customs," "A Trip Around the World," He will also lecture on "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," and on the "Thousand-mile Hike," recently made by the 4th Field Artillery; "Life in the Philippines"; "A Trip Through Korea and Port Arthur"; "Chinese Manners and Customs"; "Life in Mexico," and several other interesting subjects.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Aug. 10, 1912.

Little Imogene Shannon celebrated her fourth birthday Aug. 5 with a party. Fortunately no rain fell during the afternoon, so the children were able to play out of doors, and they had a fine time with all kinds of games. The fish pond was a most interesting feature to them, each little tot drawing out some treasure on his line.

Invitations have just been issued for a reception in honor of the new arrivals at the post, these being principally a squadron of the 8th Cavalry and battalions of the 13th Infantry. Although the latter have been here some time, no formal reception has been given for them, as the 8th was not expected so soon; the two are now to be honored at the same time. Those giving the reception are the 7th Cavalry, 1st Field Artillery, medical garrison and the signal officers.

Lieut. D. H. Scott, of Camp Eldridge, Los Baños, was on the post last week. He and Mrs. Scott sail for the States on the September transport.

The rainy season has begun in earnest, and for two weeks it rained almost without stopping. Between here and Manila in places the natives are going about in boats where ordinarily the land is dry. On the morning of Thursday, Aug. 2, a high wind, whose velocity was estimated at from ninety to 100 miles an hour, struck the post and swept through it. A number of trees were blown down, numerous branches broken, and the grandstand on the baseball field was destroyed completely. It was feared that some of the troops would be carried off, but fortunately this did not happen.

Several officers are enthusiastic bowlers, going to the alleys almost every afternoon. Colonel Hunter, Captain Roberts, Major Beach and Capt. Percy Arnold are among the regular attendants. Capt. and Mrs. N. E. Margetts and Lieut. John Greely have just returned from a most interesting trip through China and Manchuria. They were away six weeks.

The 7th Cavalry Funmakers' vaudeville and mystic show took place at the Y.M.C.A. Tuesday evening, Aug. 6, under the management of Lieut. A. F. McLean. Much talent if these lines was shown by the men, and a large crowd was present to enjoy the performance. Capt. Ernest S. Gingham, Med. Corps, who has been stationed in the Southern Islands has arrived at McKinley. His family will join him in the fall, coming over from San Francisco, where they have been visiting Mrs. Gingham's parents, Col. and Mrs. Heizmann.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sutherland have gone to Camp John Hay Benguet, to remain several months. Lieutenant Sutherland goes on duty. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Daniel H. Boughton arrived on the Logan, and, pending the arrival of their household goods on the post, were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Hunter. Col. and Mrs. Boughton will occupy the quarters held by Colonel Root prior to his departure for China, since which time they have been vacant. Colonel Boughton takes command of the squadron of the 8th Cavalry stationed here. Miss Blackwelder, of St. Louis, came over on the Logan to be with relatives on the post.

Capt. Claude B. Sweezey has arrived from Jolo, having been assigned to the squadron of the 8th Cavalry stationed at McKinley. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank P. Lahm have returned from the Southern Island trip, which they took on the Merritt. Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Mortimer arrived on the Logan and after spending a day or so at the Army and Navy Club came out to the post. They were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo C. Potter for two days before moving into their own quarters, the ones formerly occupied by Captain Donnelly.

Among the homeward bound passengers on the Logan when she sails the 15th will be Miss Margaret Traub, who has been spending her vacation with her parents, Major and Mrs. Traub. She returns to Troy, N.Y., where she is attending school. Major Matthew C. Butler's recent promotion takes him to the 6th Cavalry, thus severing his connection which has lasted over a period of many years. He and Mrs. Butler, with their little son, will sail for the States on the Logan. Lieut. Ned Green, 15th Inf., will arrive from Camp John Hay within a few days, to remain several months, during which time he will attend the School of Equitation.

The Bandman Opera Company, which is playing a successful engagement in town, will come to the post for two evenings, the 15th and 16th. Mrs. Guy E. Bucker, of Camp Eldridge, visited friends on the post for several days last week. The first meeting of the Post Bridge Club since its reorganization was held at the club Aug. 1. There were seven tables, one of five hundred. The first prize went to Mrs. A. H. Mueller, second to Mrs. F. E. Davis. The members are Mesdames George K. Hunter, president; Peter E. Traub, secretary; Thomas Q. Donaldson, Mortimer O. Bigelow, Osmun Latrobe, Philip W. Corbusier, Otto W. Rethorst, William A. McCain, Albert H. Mueller, Dwight E. Aultman, Nelson E. Margetts, James P. Morley, Harold H. Bateman, Charles G. Mortimer, William J. Nicholson, Alfred E. Kennington, Frank P. Lahm, Joseph R. Jefferis, Alfred A. Hickox, Agard H. Bailey, Edwin P. Walk, Joseph E. Bastion, Eugene G. Northington, Thomas W. Penrose, George H. Casiday, Misses Penrose, Wilhelmina and Zelina Jeunet. At the second meeting the lucky players were Mrs. George R. Hunter and Mrs. A. E. Kennington.

Dr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Northington, just arrived on the post, are guests for a few days of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank P. Lahm. Corinne Palmer celebrated her birthday on Aug. 9 by inviting many of the children of all ages to enjoy it with her at her home, and the little people had a jolly time. On

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Friday afternoon little Miss Corbusier also celebrated her birthday with a children's party. Between the two parties the post children were kept quite busy.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander B. Coxe have gone to Jolo. Captain Coxe becomes adjutant of the 8th Cavalry. Mrs. Waldo C. Potter is now the soloist at the Christian Science Church in Manila. She has a beautiful soprano voice.

Mrs. Harold Bateman was hostess on Aug. 7 at an attractive tea in honor of Mrs. Ballard, of Seattle. Mrs. Dwight Aultman poured tea. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Charles Mortimer, Capt. and Mrs. N. E. Margetts, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Marley, Lieut. and Mrs. Claude B. Thummel, Miss Wilhelm, Mrs. Smith, Lieuts. John Greely, Harold Marr, Emery Smith, Charles P. Hollingsworth, Frederick W. Teague and Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Menoher. The Misses Julia, Mary and Ruth Littell, of Manila, were guests of friends on the post on Monday.

Major and Mrs. B. B. Buck invited a large number of people to meet Col. R. H. R. Loughborough and his bride at a tea on Aug. 8 between five and seven. In the receiving line, besides the host and hostess, were Col. and Mrs. Loughborough and Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred A. Hickox. Mrs. Albert B. Kaempfer presided over the punch bowl and Miss Leontine Jeunet at the tea table. Others assisting were Miss Zeline Jeunet, Mrs. Russell C. Hand and Mrs. Hyatt. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. George K. Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Menoher, Col. and Mrs. McIver, Capt. Frederick W. Fugler, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Powers, Major and Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman, Lieut. and Mrs. William J. O'Loughlin, Col. and Mrs. Daniel H. Boughton, Miss Blackwelder, Capt. and Mrs. Easton R. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Walter S. McBroom, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar K. Tolley, Lieut. and Mrs. Ben F. Ristene, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Thompson, Col. and Mrs. William Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Kaempfer, Lieut. and Mrs. Agard Bailey, Lieut. and Mrs. Emmett W. Savage, Capt. Tenney Ross, Harvey Miller, Alexis E. Jeunet, Lieuts. John S. Chambers, Kenneth P. Williams, Floyd D. Carlock, Williams and Major Ulysses G. McAlexander.

The new autobus of the Q.M. Department will be put into commission next week, replacing the ambulances, which now make regular trips through the post. Instead of meeting every other car on the electric line, as the ambulances do, the autobus will meet every car from Manila, thus making the trip around the post every twenty minutes.

The School of Equitation begins in a few days. The course promises to be a very interesting one, with Capts. Fitzhugh Lee, Archibald F. Comiskey, Nelson E. Margetts, Lieut. Waldo C. Potter and other graduates of the Mounted School at Fort Riley as instructors. An additional riding hall is in course of construction, and the hurdles and ditches prescribed by the recent order are being prepared.

A recent order forbids the acquisition of monkeys by organizations or individuals at Fort McKinley. At present several are owned by families and a number do duty as mascots to troops.

Lieut. Thomas P. Bernard was thrown from his horse and badly hurt on Aug. 8. He was riding with some other officers when a runaway horse ridden by Chaplain Brophy dashed madly into his horse, throwing him against the pavement. He was taken to the hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. Bernard have only been in the post a week, having arrived from the States on the Logan.

Fort McKinley, P.I., Aug. 19, 1912.

Among those sailing for the States on the Logan was Mrs. Smith, mother of Lieut. Emery T. Smith, who returns to San Francisco on account of ill health. She has spent the past six months in the Islands with her son, Miss Margaret Traub sailed on the Logan. She has spent six weeks with her parents and now returns to school at Troy, N.Y. She will visit relatives for a few days before resuming her studies. Major Matthew C. Butler, Jr., formerly of the 7th Cavalry, but now of the 6th, accompanied by Mrs. Butler and their little son, sailed on the Logan. They will go to Des Moines, Iowa. For several days before sailing they were guests of Col. and Mrs. Hunter.

Officers who have made more than 200-point games in the bowling alley during August are Colonel Hunter, Major Francis H. Beach, Capt. T. A. Roberts, Lieut. Victor M. Whitside. Mrs. A. K. Arnold entertained several tables at bridge on the afternoon of Aug. 15. The same evening she entertained at dinner. At cards Mrs. A. E. Kensington was the lucky player. Miss Lindenberger, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Philip Corbier, has been ill in the hospital with dengue fever. Lieut. Robert L. Collins, who has been sick in his quarters for some time past, is much better and able to leave the house, although not able to do duty. Miss Margery Ruckman, of Corregidor, spent several days of last week as guest of friends on the post.

Colonel Hunter spent several days of last week at Corregidor to witness experiments on the wireless, which is under the direction of Lieut. Clarence C. Culver. Mrs. William J. Nicholson was hostess Aug. 16 at a large bridge tea, at which many of the married ladies on the post and a few from Manila were guests. Tea was served by Mrs. George Hunter and punch by Mrs. Peter E. Traub. Others assisting were Mrs. Robert Powers and Miss Helen Nicholson. The first and second prizes, handsome pieces of Canton china, were won by Mrs. Traub and Mrs. Aultman. The consolation prize, a pretty work bag, was won by Mrs. Thomas Bernard. Others playing were Mesdames Isaac W. Littell and James B. Erwin, of Manila; Mesdames A. K. Arnold, Mortimer O. Bigelow, Beaumont B. Buck, George H. Casady, Robert L. Collins, Philip W. Corbier, Frank E. Davis, T. Q. Donaldson, Charles S. Hamilton, Russell C. Hand, William N. Haskell, William R. Henry, James D. Heyisinger, Alfred A. Hickox, Joseph R. Jefferies, Albert B. Kaempfer, Alfred E. Remington, Julius N. Kilian, Frank P. Lahm, Osmun Latrobe, Nelson E. Margetts, William A. McCain, Albert H. Mueller, Thomas W. Penrose, Waldo C. Potter, Otto W. Rethor, Thomas A. Roberts, Claude B. Kummel, John J. Waterman, Edwin P. Wolfe and Charles G. Mortimer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Russell C. Hand were dinner hosts Aug. 17, entertaining in honor of Col. R. H. R. Loughborough and his bride. Afterwards the party attended the hop. On Aug. 10 there were a great many dinners, so many in fact, that as all terminated at the hop, the floor of the club was almost deserted until quite late. Capts. Tenney Ross and William W. Bessell had as their guests Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Hickox and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Thompson. Others entertaining were Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Menoher, Major and Mrs. Peter E. Traub, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Remington, Capt. and Mrs. Philip W. Corbier, Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank E. Davis.

Lieut. Thomas P. Bernard, who was thrown from his horse some time ago, was not as badly injured as at first feared and is again fit for duty. While cranking his automobile several days ago, Colonel Nicholson was struck in the forehead by the handle, which flew off. This caused a cut which required several stitches to be taken. Mrs. Ira L. Fredendall sailed on the Logan for Honolulu, where she will be the guest of her son, Lieut. Lloyd R. Fredendall, 2d Inf. A great many leaves have been granted to enable officers to visit China and Japan on the Warren, which sails on or about Sept. 20, with supplies for the American troops in China. Among the officers at McKinley, who have been granted sick leaves are Major Dwight E. Aultman, Lieuts. William M. Haskell, Albert H. Mueller, Robert L. Collins, Troup Miller, Ralph H. Goldthwaite, Clarence C. Culver. All of these officers will be accompanied by their families. Other officers from McKinley may take advantage of the trip. A number will be unable to go on account of the garrison school.

Major Tyree R. Rivers made a visit of inspection to the post on Aug. 17. He condemned several horses, which in accordance with his recommendation, were shot. The Filipinos of the neighboring barrios dragged them away for food, horse flesh being considered a great delicacy.

A new roster of officers serving on the post has just been issued; it shows as serving at the post 105 officers. In addition to the list of officers, there is a map of the post, which is a great help to the many who find the various roads very puzzling. The bus car schedule is also given, making the pamphlet a most useful one.

Little Mena Tompkins is spending her vacation with her father, Major Selah R. H. Tompkins. She attends a convent in Manila. Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller and little son were guests of Major and Mrs. Herbert M. Lord in the city on Aug. 18.

The Bandman Opera Company, which has been playing in

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Half a
Century

Distinctive Styles In Corsets

Felicita Corset—The Felicita Corset is shown in a number of new and fashionable models which will be recognized by discriminating women as the correct mode of the moment. The models are exclusive and are made to give natural freedom and graceful carriage to the figure. Elastic and Tricot novelties are especially featured. Prices \$5.00 to \$25.00.

Gossard Corset—Is also shown in a wide range of models. We consider it the very best of those made to lace in front, and for many figures this style is particularly desirable. Prices \$3.50 to \$20.00.

Brassieres—Hip Confiners and Bust Supporters. An extensive assortment is carried in stock, including the best Imported and Domestic styles and materials. Price \$1.00 to \$25.00.

Special Note—Professional Corsetiers are in attendance to insure that our patrons are perfectly fitted.

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New York

Manila for the past two weeks, came to the post for two nights, giving "The Arcadians," Aug. 15; "The Balkan Princess," on Aug. 16. Although the stage of the Y.M.C.A. is quite small, both productions were given with great success, and were well attended. Mrs. Mueller is entertaining to-day with a dancing party for her little granddaughter, Mena Tompkins. Col. and Mrs. Hunter have issued invitations for a reception this evening to meet Gen. and Mrs. Funston. The General is spending several days inspecting the post; during that time he and Mrs. Funston are guests of Col. and Mrs. Hunter.

There has again been a shortage of water at times during the past few days. Even with the stringent rule regulating its use, there seems scarcely enough to go around.

LIFE AT TIENSIN, CHINA.

Tientsin, North China, Aug. 7, 1912. Even our oldest tropical veterans declare they have never experienced such depressing, enervating heat as we have suffered here during the last of July and August so far. Everyone who could possibly leave has gone. The British troops have summer camps. The Americans are meditating more on financial affairs than outings, since our appropriations are so erratic. A sorry jest it is!—in a foreign country, among troops of all nations, where our country's dignity should be maintained. Alas! that we must "Lose our face," confess our poverty and discharge our employees every month for lack of funds. Poor employees!

To our great joy the ice plant will soon be finished. One has to see the filthy ice delivered every morning by the coolies to appreciate what that means.

Drills had to be suspended a few days owing to heat prostrations. Yesterday we had a terrific downpour of rain and were actually chilly. Tientsin is a mud flat or reclaimed marsh, having no sewerage or draining, practically. Many of the shops in the concessions are flooded, and add much to the mosquito crop.

The other nationalities have concessions which they have improved, with good barracks and parks. The United States gave up the American concession, which is in a good location, but is occupied by small shops. Our men are quartered in the British and French concessions. The delay in obtaining authority to lease suitable buildings afforded the opportunity for the buildings to burn down. However, they are rebuilt in much better condition and the troops will occupy them in September and be very comfortable for the winter. With Manila so near, and available transports, we should be very comfortable and happy, as it is delightful socially here.

That we have had no serious illness under crowded conditions reflects much credit on the efficient care of the Commanding Officer, medical officers and the officers and men of the regiment.

Tientsin is an exceedingly interesting place, for time; so cosmopolitan. The British have here, the "Inniskillings," (Royal Irish Fusiliers), the "Somersets" (Prince Albert's Own) and the Baluchistan (Duchess of Connaught's Own). There are Russians, German, Austrian, French, Japanese soldiers, besides our men. There are the United States police, a very efficient force. The 15th U.S. Infantry are undoubtedly the finest looking body of men here, though handicapped by khaki and olive drab, with much battered campaign hats, in contrast to the showy red coat of the British. There are four good bands to cheer us, to say nothing of the Baluchis and their Scotch bagpipes, which they play at retreat once a week in Victoria Park, where everyone attends.

Our men are watching with greatest interest the customs of the various troops. The Inniskillings play retreat with rifle and drum corps in the park. The Somersets with trumpets. On Saturday nights the French band marches through the French concession playing. Our band plays in the Russian Park on Wednesdays and Victoria Park on Saturdays. It is too bad our drums and fifes arrived in useless condition. On Sunday morning the British troops march under arms and preceded by the band to the Church of England, the drum and rifle corps to the Roman Catholic and the trumpets to the Presbyterian Church, each to his own church. The Russians have no band, but sing as they march.

We had very impressive ceremonies on Decoration Day. The troops, accompanied by a Russian detachment who fell in with us, marched to the British cemetery and to the Liscum Monument in the Japanese Park, where ex-President Eliot of Harvard, delivered a beautiful address.

Fourth of July was celebrated by official receptions in the morning, baseball in the afternoon, and fireworks in the Russian Park at night, and was enjoyed by all. The men are still enjoying baseball.

Part of our troops are guarding the railroad, being relieved at regular intervals from here. The companies on the line will soon be relieved. Captain Savage and Lieutenant Wieser came in, and Capt. McDaniel goes out on the railroad.

The house problem is a vexatious one. Commutation would

simplify matters. The hotels promptly raised prices for the "rich Americans"—and we are only soldiers.

The transport Warren brought Colonel Arthur to inspect; he was accompanied by Mrs. Arthur, for whom Dr. and Mrs. De Lofre gave a delightful dinner. Col. and Mrs. Menoher and children also came and took the trip to Pekin, doing the Ming tombs and other sights. Col. and Mrs. Harmon and several ladies went to Pekin. We were delighted to see the visitors from Manila. Captain Parker has been here for some months on special duty from Manila.

Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, to our regret, were promoted to the post and return to Fort Douglas. Captain Castle and Mr. James have also been ordered to their respective regiments. The latter left last week for Nagasaki. Capt. and Mrs. Castle leave next month. Mrs. Sloan, the mother of Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Walthall, left also for home after a long visit with her daughters. Mrs. Walthall is at Petaio-by-the-Sea, a summer resort for the missionaries and others who care to go, where it is very pleasant, with good beach and bathing. Lieut. and Mrs. McClure have just arrived. Major Dentler and Mrs. J. D. Elliott are in from Tongshan for good.

The ladies of the regiment have a delightful Card Club which meets once a week. Our band filled a very satisfactory engagement in Pekin, also playing for a dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun, the American Minister. Col. and Mrs. Jones and their pretty daughters had a delightful visit with Mrs. Calhoun. Captains McCaskey and Bridges and several others visited Pekin with our ball team, who went to play the Marines. This week the Marines came to Tientsin.

The whole country is flooded, only the railroad embankment being above water, but we in town whose crops are not destroyed are thankful for the cooler weather the rains have brought. They say the poor Chinese will have a terrible famine this winter.

Tientsin, China, Aug. 26, 1912.

An affair which has caused a tremendous sensation during the past week was the execution at Pekin, under President Yuan-Shih-Kai's direction, of Chang Chen Wu and Fang Wei, and it is thought by some that it may lead to serious results and open the break between the President and his opponents. The two victims went to Pekin from Hankow and were hosts at a dinner at the Wagon-Lits Hotel, and after the dinner they were captured near Chien Men, just outside the legations. It is considered that the affair was obviously prearranged, there being three hundred Chinese soldiers present. The execution of the two men occurred the following morning without trial or hearing of any kind. Chang was one of the earliest and most prominent revolutionists at Hankow and but recently came to Pekin, where he was offered a post in Tibet, but refused. It seems much dissatisfaction is being shown over the action. The President has strengthened himself on all sides by the military.

Following this affair news was received that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the ex-President of the Nanking government, was coming to Tientsin, en route to Pekin. Accompanied by a large party he arrived from Shanghai on the S.S. Amoy, coming up the Pichu River, and when the ship arrived here the ex-President was greeted by a large assemblage of Chinese and foreigners. A guard of honor of 120 Chinese military police was waiting to receive him, and the cheers of the spectators were added to the music of the Viceroy's band. Dr. Sun acknowledged the cheers, and it is quite certain that those who had never seen him before were very favorably impressed. In interviews reported by local papers Dr. Sun stated that the differences still existent between the north and south should and could be wiped out and that he faced the problem with complete optimism. He also stated that he has no intention to try as a candidate at the coming elections.

The band of the 15th Infantry, under Chief Musician Godfrey Buglione, is giving two concerts each week, one in Victoria Park opposite the Astor House, the leading hotel in the British concession, and one in Russian Park, in the Russian concession. Concerts are also given semi-weekly by the bands of the three British regiments, the Somersets, Inniskillings and Baluchistan, the latter being a Sikh regiment.

Leave of seven days with permission to visit Kalgan and Mongolia, has been granted Lieut. Col. E. A. Root, 15th Inf. Capt. W. A. Castle, 9th Inf., visited the summer resort at Shan-hai-kwan on Aug. 25, returning to Tientsin next day. Lieuts. Eugene Santschi, Jr., and Blaine A. Dixon, 15th Inf., came in from Tongshan on Aug. 21 to duty on G.C.M., which was in session from Aug. 21 to 23. Mrs. Santschi accompanied Lieutenant Santschi. They returned to Tongshan on Aug. 25.

A committee to consist of Capt. Charles H. Bridges, Lieuts. Emory S. Adams and Hugh L. Walthall, 15th Inf., is appointed by S.O. 132, headquarters of the China Expedition, for the purpose of selecting an appropriate cup and banner to be presented to the team winning this season's baseball tournament, now in progress. With an average of two more games each to play, three teams are now tied for first place. Enthusiasm is increasing.

William Fitzgerald Camp (unattached), United Spanish War

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With screw back or pin fastenings;
14-kt. gold and sterling silver,
each \$8.
Bronze, each \$2.50

U. S. M. C. Collar Ornament
14-kt. gold and sterling silver, pair, \$8.
Bronze, pair \$2.50

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Veterans, composed mostly of members of the 15th Infantry, is holding weekly meetings in the hall over the non-commissioned officers' mess.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Eastern Division.

Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.
Department of the East—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

The Panama Canal Zone.

Central Division.

Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts in temporary command. Major Gen. William H. Carter to command the latter part of 1912.

Department of the Lakes—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.

Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith.

Department of Texas—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Edgar Z. Steever.

Western Division.

Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Department of California—Hqrs., Fort Miley, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler.

Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus.

Department of Hawaii—Hqrs., Honolulu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Department of Luzon—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, G, H and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. A. Russell, Wyo.; E and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L, are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Field Hospital Co. No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A and B, Presidio of S.F.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Boise Barracks, Idaho; Troops C and D, Yosemite National Park, Cal.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops E, F, G, H and L and Machine-guns Platoon, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Troop A, Columbus, N.M.; Troops C, D, I, K and M, Fort Bliss, Texas; Troop B, Peles, N.M.

4th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, G, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and F, Douglas, Ariz.; H, Nogales, Ariz.; L, Ft. Apache, Ariz. Entire regiment will sail from San Francisco Jan. 5, 1913, for Honolulu to relieve 5th Cavalry.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu. Will sail for U.S. about Feb. 5, 1913, when relieved by 4th Cavalry; station to be designated later.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1911.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

9th Cav. (colored)—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav. (colored)—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., band, Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F and G, Ft. Clark, Texas; H, Marfa, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-guns Platoon, Ft. Sheridan.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light)—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light)—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain)—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Field Art. (Light)—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse)—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. Manila, P.I. Arrived

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. March 4, 1911.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

11th. Philippines. Address

Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.

4. 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Philippines. Address

Manila, P.I. Arrived April

1. 1911.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Larrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Philippines. Address

Manila, P.I. Arrived April

1. 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Philippines. Address

Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.

4. 1911.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

51st. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

52d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

53d. Ft. Daws, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Daws, N.Y.

55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. In Philippines. Address

Manila, P.I.

Sept. 2, 1911.

143d. Ft. Washington, Md.

144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.

150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.

151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

155th. Ft. Williams, Me.

156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.

162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.

163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.

164th. Jackson Bks., N.Y.

165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

16th. Philippines. Address

Manila, P.I.

Sept. 2, 1911.

11th Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-guns

Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madi

son Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-

gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H.

Roots, Ark.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of San Francisco.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Manila March 6, 1912.

9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.

Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.</

BORDEN'S Malted Milk (IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE)

Should be found in the
pantry of every home.

The early breakfast, when
someone has overslept; the
hasty lunch which must be
ready at a moment's notice;
the late arrival or unexpected
caller, when a substantial
meal is neither convenient nor
desirable—all these
afford opportunities
for Borden's Malted
Milk to demonstrate
its usefulness.

Malted Milk Dept.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

New York



FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Newport, R.I.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Newport, R.I.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At Newport, R.I.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Newport, R.I.

Second Group.

Lieut. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Newport, R.I.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Newport, R.I.
MC CALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Newport, R.I.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Newport, R.I.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Newport, R.I.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson, Commander.

MAYRANT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Cochrane, Jr. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Newport, R.I.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Newport, R.I.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At Newport, R.I.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Newport, R.I.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Newport, R.I.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Newport, R.I.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Newport, R.I.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At small Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Btsn. John D. Pennington. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Instr. Manley F. Gates. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
YANKEON (tender). Lieut. John Rodgers. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wilbur G. Briggs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fisher. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At

the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Main is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Reno. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BIRMINGHAM (scout), 8 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER (scout), 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ATLANTIC SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, Jr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Second Group.

Lieut. Warren G. Childs, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Childs. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Juan del sur, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Elliott. Sailed Sept. 21 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender) of Pacific Torpedo Flotilla. Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shonerd. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

F-1. Lieut. James B. Howell. At San Francisco, Cal.

F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Francisco, Cal.

F-3. Ensign Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. William J. Moses. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

DAVIS (torpedo boat). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FOX (torpedo boat). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. At Kiukiang, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Shanghai, China.

QUIROGA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Grattan C. Dickey. At Chinkiang, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Kiukiang, China.

Third Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Canton, China.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Olongapo, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svarz. At PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Bert B. Taylor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The Pre-eminent Cuvées

of

Champagne

Their
fine quality
will at once
commend them
to the
most critical

MOËT & CHANDON
WHITE SEAL
"VERY DRY"

MOËT & CHANDON
IMPERIAL CROWN
"BRUT"

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert A. Jones. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Olongapo, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Olongapo, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. At Olongapo, P.I.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Chefoo, China.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

RAINBOW, C.C., 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Olongapo, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, G., 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARKANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 33 guns. Capt. Ray C. Smith. Placed in commission Sept. 17 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Arethusa has been ordered placed on full service.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 12 guns. Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Roe W. Vincent. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CYCLOPS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed Sept. 22 from Hampton Roads for Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship). 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Francis A. L. Vossler. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HECTOR (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hetherton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ILL

DISFIGURED WITH ECZEMA

"Our little boy Gilbert was troubled with eczema when but a few weeks old. His little face was covered with sores even to back of his ears. The poor little fellow suffered very much. The sores began as pimples, his little face was disfigured very much. We hardly knew what he looked like. The face looked like raw meat. We tied little bags of cloth over his hands to prevent him from scratching. He was very restless at night, his little face itched. We consulted two doctors at Chicago, where we resided at that time. After trying all the medicine of the two doctors without any result, we read of the Cuticura Remedies, and at once bought the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Following the directions carefully and promptly we saw the result, and after four weeks, the dear child's face was as fine and clean as any little baby's face. Every one who saw Gilbert after using the Cuticura Remedies was surprised. He has a head of hair which is a pride for any boy of his age, three years. We can only recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody." (Signed) Mrs. H. Albrecht, Box 883, West Point, Neb. Oct. 26, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies afford the most economical treatment for afflictions of the skin and scalp. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, Mass., for free Cuticura booklet on the speedy and economical treatment of skin and scalp troubles.

In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there. NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows. Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. In first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. ONTARIO (tug). Sailed Sept. 23 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Newport, R.I. Address there. ORION (collier) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Newport, R.I. Address there. OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia. PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. PEORIA (tug). Btsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there. PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. Sailed Sept. 20 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Lieut. Carlos A. Gardiner. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is the receiving ship at Boston. SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SONOMA (tug). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Port Royal, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SYLPH (special service). 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, New York. Address there. TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va. VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. VESUVIUS, (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there. VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. WHEELING. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. WYOMING, 1st C.B.S., 33 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. C. N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. The itinerary of the summer cruise of the Ranger is as follows: Arrive Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 30; leave Bermuda Oct. 7, arrive Boston Oct. 12. Total for voyage, 10,150 miles. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Mauretania, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 20, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira, and the Bermudian, sailing on Oct. 5, the last which will reach the ship at Bermuda.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. E. H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired, sailed from New York city on her annual cruise May 21. Address care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Newport will cruise for five months, which will include stops at ports of England, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. On the voyage home the boys will have a week's stop at Hamilton, Bermuda, and will arrive in New York on Oct. 8.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw, Commanding.

Torpedo boats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the cruiser Olympian, which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests. The Macdonough, Tingey, Thornton, Stockton, Shubrick, Craven, Dahlgren and DeLong arrived Sept. 23 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., en route New York for the review.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Lawrence, Paul Jones and Truxtun.

Torpedo boats: Farragut, Goldsborough and Rowan.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedo boats: Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter. The Porter is at the New York Yard.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

OSCEOLA. Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

POTOMAC. Btsn. Frank G. Mehling. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

TECUMSEH. Chief Btsn. Herman P. Rahrbach. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCA. Chief Btsn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. (See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet.")

NEWARK (station ship). Comdr. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William M. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. (See "Salem" under "Special Service.")

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., for repairs. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wilmington, Del. Address there.

TUGS.

Active, Mare Island. Pontiac, New York.

Alice, Norfolk. Powhatan, New York.

Accomac, Boston. Rapido, Cavite.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Rocket, Norfolk.

Chickasaw, Newport. Samoset, Philadelphia.

Choctaw, Washington. Sebago, Charleston, S.C.

Hermit, Norfolk. Sioux, Boston.

Iroquois, Mare Island. Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.

Iwana, Boston. Standish, Annapolis.

Massasoit, Norfolk. Tecumseh, Washington.

Modoc, Philadelphia. Traffic, New York.

Mohawk, Norfolk. Transfer, New York.

Narkeeta, New York. Triton, Washington.

Pawnee, New York. Unadilla, Mare Island.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Wabana, Guantanamo Bay.

Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H. Wahneta, Norfolk.

Pentucket, New York. Weymouth, Mare Island.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia. Neptune, Norfolk.

Constitution, Boston. Nipisic, Puget Sound.

Columbia, Philadelphia. Oneida, Charleston.

General Alava, Cavite. Panay, Cavite.

Lancaster, Philadelphia. Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H. Puritan, Norfolk.

Manly, Annapolis. Relief, Olongapo.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia. Restless, Newport.

Milwaukee, Puget Sound. Terror, Philadelphia.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia. Wahabash, Boston, Mass.

Minneapolis, Philadelphia. Yorktown, Mare Island.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.

Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Isle de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.

Macias, New Haven, Conn.

Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Somers, Baltimore, Md.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Foot, Newbern, N.C.

Granite State, New York city.

Gloster, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser);

P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.G. (converted cruiser).

VER MULEN'S BUNK.

The files of the departments at Washington are not without their humor, but there have been few instances wherein a government officer has deliberately sought to attain his end by a humorous communication to his superior officers. Such a one was a letter once addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by an assistant surgeon.

This officer, E. C. Ver Mulen, was some six feet four inches in height and was serving on board the Penobscot in the old days. The Penobscot showed a space between decks of only five feet eight inches. Ver Mulen's bunk was hardly six feet long, so that, when he was lying down in it, he was most uncomfortable. In bad weather, on the blockade wherein the Penobscot was engaged during the Civil War, Ver Mulen was deprived, when the spray was breaking over the ship, even of the comfort of uncoiling himself on deck.

The officer gave the matter deep consideration. Reflecting that letters to the Navy Department were in those days not always read or considered, he sat him down and wrote the following:

"To the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy.

"Sir: Length of surgeon, six feet four. Height of wardroom, five feet eight. Respectfully,

"E. C. VER MULEN, Asst. Surg."

THE RETURN OF THE RATIONS.

A retired Army officer tells of the spirit in which privation and hunger were sometimes faced by soldiers in the Civil War.

While before Petersburg, doing siege work in the summer of 1864, the men had wormy hardtack served out to them. It was a severe trial to them. Breaking open the biscuits and finding live worms in them they would

The aging of a cocktail is as necessary to perfect flavor as the aging of wine or whisky.

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is due not alone to the precise blending of the choicest liquors obtainable, but to the fact that they are softened to mellowness by aging before bottling.

Manhattan, Martini and other standard blends, bottled, ready to serve through cracked ice.

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throw the pieces in the trenches, although the orders were to keep the trenches clean.

A brigade officer of the day, seeing some of these scraps along the front, called out sharply to some of the men:

"Throw that hardtack out of the trenches!" Then, as the man promptly gathered it up, he added, "Don't you know that you must not throw hardtack in the trenches?"

Out from one injured bosom there came the reasonable explanation: "We've thrown it out two or three times, sir, but it crawls back."

THE OLDEST JEWELRY HOUSE.

The oldest jewelry firm in this country, Black, Starr and Frost, with its removal from Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street to its new building, Fifth avenue, corner of Forty-eighth street, New York city, is celebrating 102 years of progress and success. The firm was founded in 1810 by Isaac Marquand and Erastus Barton, an Englishman who won a reputation in London and New York as a designer in silverware and jewelry. They started business in No. 166 Broadway.

Marquand and Barton took as apprentices William Black and Henry Ball, who soon afterward became members of the firm. In 1860 those two men composed the then world famous firm of Ball, Black and Company. In 1874 Ball, Black and Company became Black, Starr and Frost, and in 1876, as pioneers in the uptown movement, constructed a building at Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue. In 1898, still following the northward movement, the firm built the store recently vacated by it at Thirty-ninth street and Fifth avenue.

The firm now is making another move, this time to its new building at Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue. The location was chosen because of its proximity to the more select residential district, to the great hotels and the railroad terminals. The building itself, designed by Carrere and Hastings, and built by John Downey in the style of the Italian Renaissance, is considered by architects one of the handsomest business structures in the United States.

In 1908, owing to the death of Robert C. Black and Aaron V. Frost, the business was incorporated, and now is under the direction of R. Clifford Black, president; William L. Rich, vice-president; Witherbee Black, treasurer, and Aaron V. Frost, secretary.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Witherspoon and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Aug. 6—Device for facilitating the alighting of aeroplanes on moving warships, Francesco Filiasi; automatic firearm, Walter H. Whittier; gun sight, Edward J. D. Newitt; apparatus for determining the moment when a ship's gun passes through a predetermined elevation, Ludwig Josef Mautner; battle sight, Edward J. D. Newitt; device for destroying torpedo nets, Willem Gosteyn; safety weight for submarine vessels, Maxime Alfred Laubeuf, Paris, France. Patents issued to those in the Navy—Variable speed gearing, No. 1,035,076, Ensign Creed Haymond Boucher, U.S.N. Issued week of Aug. 13—Armor plate, Louis Gathmann; firearm, Alfred H. Bishop; ejector device for automatic firearms, Paul Mauser; clip for attaching the lock plates of guns, Henry Alfred Alexander Thorn; submarine sound signaling apparatus, Edward C. Wood; method of fire control for torpedoes, Harold W. Shonnard. Patents issued to those in the Army and Navy—Sanitary finger moistener, No. 1,035,827, Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis, U.S.N.; internal combustion power apparatus, No. 1,035,454, Lieut. Col. Isaac N. Lewis, U.S.A. Issued week of Aug. 27—Magazine firearm, Winchester Bennett. Issued week of Sept. 3—Submarine or submarine boat, Edward Lasius Peacock; conning mechanism for submarine boats, Theodoros S. Bailey; safety attachment for firearms, Frederick T. Russell; wooden forearm for automatic firearms, Thomas C. Johnson; automatically operating key for setting the timing rings of fuses for shells or the like, Karl Voller; gun sight, Emry Davis; combined registering and feeding magazine for guns, William P. Pinkston; pistol holster carrier, Francis H. Audley; rifle, Philip Thomas Godsal. Issued week of Sept. 10—Cartridge feed belt, Nils Bjorgum; cartridge shell, Louie A. Sherman and Harry E. Sherman; explosives, James F. O'Brien; powder packing machine, Tadeus Paraskovich.

“GOING SOME”

LETTER No. 48, SEPTEMBER 28, 1912



EDISON
BATTERIES

DETROIT ELECTRIC CAR CO. OF PHILA
PLEASURE AND COMMERCIAL CARS

2029 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA

September 12, 1912.

MR. M. R. HUTCHISON,
EDISON STORAGE BATTERY CO., ORANGE, N. J.

Dear Sir:

We wish to report to you what we believe to be a most exceptional performance of an electric car with Edison Battery.

The car was a model 30 DETROIT ELECTRIC roadster, running on Morgan & Wright Special Electric tires and was driven from Philadelphia, over a seventy-one mile course to Atlantic City, at an average speed of 29½ miles per hour.

This car is equipped with 64 cells "A-6," having a normal capacity of 225 ampere hours, and on this run our car used 186 amperes, showing that but two-thirds of the battery was used, after it has been worked up to its full capacity.

This is one of the two cars delivered to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. for the use of their officials, and since the same has been in use, these officials express themselves as being thoroughly satisfied with the car, and that they could not get any greater service out of a gasoline car.

As a matter of interest, we would say that the order was placed with us under a guarantee that the car would make an average speed of 25 miles an hour for 67½ miles, so that the guarantee has been greatly exceeded in actual performance.

Congratulating you upon the splendid performance of the battery (which of course is no surprise to us), we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

DETROIT ELECTRIC CAR CO.

Secretary

Yet some people say: "An Electric Vehicle is too slow."
That depends upon the vehicle.

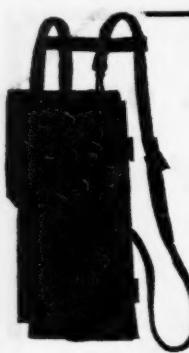
Others say: "Edison Batteries are no good on high discharge rates."
That depends on whether the Battery gets any co-operation from the motor and wiring.
Make this trip on a gasoline car and see how much time you save.

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21, 1911, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,
Chief Engineer to and Personal Representative of Thomas A. Edison.
EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
149 Lakeside Avenue, Orange N.J.



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